…TION SALES.
…BUTTERS & CO.
…N MARBLE
…TUARY,
…rnaments, &c.
AUCTION,
…ernoon, May 14,
…3 O'CLOCK, AT
…SOUTH CANAL-ST.
…A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…W TOP BUGGIES,
…N WAGONS,
…crat and Express Wagons,
…and Single Harness,
…T AUCTION,
West Washington-st.,
Morning, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…NESDAY, MAY 14,
…DE SALE OF
…te and Yellow Ware,
…RY, HARDWARE, …SS, &C.,
…ay, May 14, at 10 o'clock,
…SOUTH CANAL-ST.
…A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…URSDAY, MAY 15,
…GOODS,
…Clothing,
…Goods, Carpeting,
…Boots and Shoes, &c.,
…AUCTION,
…May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57
…A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…nest Carriage
CHICAGO.
…HARIOT, lined in Rich Crimson … the best manner by Baldwin, of New … $2,800.
…UKAWAY, first-class work.
…MILY CARRYALL.
…th Leather Shifting Top, Platform …
…LLATERAL WILL BE SOLD
AUCTION,
…charges, on FRIDAY MORNING, … at Slade's Carriage Room, No. 222 …
…BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…TION SALE OF
…NITURE,
…Paintings, of a 12-roomed house, all … on the premises, No. 229 … on FRIDAY, May 16, at 9½ o'clock … reserve.
…A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
…DIT SALE,
…20, 21 and 22.
…TIRE FURNITURE
OF THE
…ONT HOUSE,
AUCTION.
…

…EPING ROOMS.
…
…NING ROOM.
…
…EN FURNITURE.
…
…LAUNDRY.
…
…LIARD ROOM.
…
…CE FURNITURE.
…
…MS OF SALE.
…
…DEPOSITS.
…
…INSPECTION.
… open on Saturday and Monday before
…EL FOR RENT.
…
…N B. DRAKE, Proprietor.
…TTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
…P. GORE & CO.,
…and 26 Randolph-st.
…UE AUCTION SALE
…ay, May 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
…GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
…d 26 Randolph-st.,
…WILL CLOSE OUT
…CASES
…and Child's Leather and Serge
…HOES & SLIPPERS,
…
…LOR & HARRISON.
…D ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
…s, Clothing, Etc.,
…
…Phaetons,
…gies and Wagons,
…ets Single Harness,
…URSDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock.
…& HARRISON, Auctioneers, 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
…ODGES & CO.
…TION SALE OF FURNITURE,
…
…WIN A. RICE & CO.
…f Furniture advertised … this day at 229 East … is unavoidably post…
…WIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.
…FIRE! FIRE!
…writers' Sale.
…

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1873. NUMBER 269.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.

10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.

$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - -	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,	-	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 8 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

Banking in all its branches. Foreign Exchange and Travelers' Credits.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first-class local stocks. Good commercial paper wanted. WM. P. WATSON & CO., Stock and Note Brokers, 105 Clark-st.

LOCAL STOCKS.

For Sale: Chicago City Railway, North Division Railway, and National Bank stocks. Wanted: Pullman Palace Car stock and Elgin Watch. WM. P. WATSON & CO., Stock and Note Brokers, 105 Clark-st.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Union Park Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M., at their hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts., this (Thursday) evening, for business and work. W. U. THWING, M. E. High Priest.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

REAL ESTATE.

To Manufacturers

We have a few very desirable sites for manufacturing purposes, in the district south of Twenty-second-st., each lot having dock frontage and track connections with all railroads entering the city. To those about selecting new sites, unequaled advantages are offered. Call and examine plats and visit the property.

S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Is to be near the 150 feet of ground on Michigan-av. which we offer for sale; situate on the west side of the street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Six fine dwellings could be built on this lot and sold within six months.

A. J. GALLOWAY & SON., S. W. cor. State & Madison-sts.

Residence at Morris, Ill.

The residence of Deacon Moses Bross, at Morris, Ill., is for sale on easy terms. The garden is large, and filled with a choice variety of fruit from the nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. It is a most desirable home. For particulars, inquire of J. B. DAVIDSON and M. K. KELLER, Esqs., Morris, or of WM. BROSS, Chicago.

Highland Park Building Co.

Office 152 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The CHICAGO SPRING WORKS will occupy, by 1st of June next, the new buildings now being erected for them at Melrose.

The Removal will cause but little delay in the delivery of orders on hand, for which we ask the indulgence of our customers. Our office, until further notice, will be at the old stand 238 South Clinton-st.

F. M. ATKINSON, President and Superintendent.

NOTICE!

CANCER IS NOT INCURABLE.

Our treatment has been successfully used for twenty years. Hundreds of cases cured. Little or no pain produced. No loss of blood.

Our office (branch of Philadelphia Bellevue Institute) will be opened on Friday, 16th instant, at 770 Wabash-av. DRS. E. G. & G. E. DALTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM LOFT has this day sold out his interest in, and has withdrawn from, the firm of LOFT, BURNHAM & CO., in the Planing-Mill and Lumber Business, corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts., and is succeeded by WILLIAM STEVENS.

Hereafter the business will be carried on in the firm name of WILCE, STEVENS & CO.

Chicago, May 14, 1873.

EDWIN P. WILCE, WILLIAM STEVENS, JOHN P. BURNHAM, WILLIAM LOFT, Retiring Partner.

WANTED.

Railroad Officials.

A gentleman who has had several years' practical experience in a railway office, desires a situation in a railroad, freight, or ticket office; is a rapid penman, an excellent correspondent, and fully understands the settlement of all railroad claims and accounts; can give good references, and file bonds, if necessary; would prefer a situation in this city, but have no serious objection to going out of the city. Any railroad or other corporation desiring the services of a responsible and capable man, will please address at once, O. C. NEAL, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

Eight years experience as Bookkeeper and Cashier; references unquestionable. Will work six months for nothing in any capacity in a bank. Address L 78, Tribune office.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 128 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"

CLOTHES WRINGER.

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Casings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article. S. H. & E. Y. MOORE, 60 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of F. Bartholomae & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. S. Miller withdrawing from the business. The undersigned will carry on the business under the name and style of Bartholomae & Roesing, with the resources and liabilities of the old firm.

F. BARTHOLOMAE, B. ROESING, Chicago.

SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS,

Silk Manufacturers,

Mills at Hartford and South Manchester, Connecticut.

SALESROOMS,

477 BROOME-ST., N.Y.

Have now opened a store in New York, exclusively for the sale of goods of their own manufacture, consisting of

Dress Silks, Black, Colored, and Striped Gros Grains.

Parasol Silks, in all shades and widths.

Marcellines and Florentines,

Foulards, all colors and grades, for Hat, Cap, and Fur Linings, and Millinery Purposes.

Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons.

Sash Ribbons and Belts.

Machine Twist and Sewing Silk.

Trams, Organzines, and Fine Patent Spun Silks, for Silk Mixture Woolens.

Particular attention will be paid to orders for any special kinds of Silk used by manufacturers, either in woven fabrics or silk in the skein or on spools.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

"MY BLOCK."

That most elegant of all the Buildings in the New Chicago, is now completed, and for rent, AS A WHOLE, or subdivided to suit a number of tenants. Said Building has a basement 162 feet front by 138 in depth, with six full stories, 82 by 120, situated on Washington-st., within three blocks of fourteen of the largest Banks in the city, and within four hundred feet of the Wonder of the World, as Dry Goods men (Field, Leiter & Co.), and two hundred feet of the "largest and most elegant" and successful Millinery Establishment in the country (D. B. Fisk & Co.), with two Elevators, and equipped up to modern times. Inquire at the Building, or at 287 Michigan-av., or address Box 103, Post Office.

N. P. WILDER.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

J. S. THOMPSON & CO.,

PRINTERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

158 & 160 South Clark-st.

REMOVAL.

The PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE and PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Companies will, on Wednesday, May 14, remove their TICKET OFFICE from 43 West Madison-st. to 65 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner of Randolph, the OLD CORNER occupied by them previous to the Big Fire.

W. C. CLELAND, Asst. G. P. Agt.

REMOVAL

OF

CHAS. SCHOBER & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

Chicago Lithographing Co.,

TO

LAKESIDE BUILDING,

CORNER ADAMS AND CLARK-STS.

L. WUNDERLE,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Removed to 126 Fifth-av., second floor.

CHROMOS, &c.

THEODORE GOWDY,

Chromos, Engravings, Mirrors,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

CRIBBAGE BOARDS,

Chess and Checker-Men,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

FENCES.

5,000 feet choice designs of Combination Fences for sale cheap. Samples can be seen at my office, 165 East Washington-st. F. A. DOOLITTLE, Agent Union Fence Co.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Screens,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

At the oldest establishment in the business.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. YUNKER,

PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

21 Dearborn-st. 109 West Randolph-st.

CHICAGO.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Nova Scotia Calamity.

Frequent and Terrific Explosions on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stones and Debris Thrown One Hun-Hundred Feet Into the Air.

The Number Killed Now Estimated at Seventy-five.

Saddening Scenes in the Vicinity of the Mine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The mine at Westville is still burning fearfully. Volumes of dense smoke and flames are issuing from the slopes and shafts. No hopes are entertained of saving any more lives. There is a scarcity of water in the neighborhood, but every effort is being made by men from the Drummond Colliery, and volunteers from all other mines to dam up every available stream of water, from which trenches are being dug leading to the slopes and shafts, with the intention of letting the water into the mine. Managers of the neighboring mines are on the ground, and, with their men, are doing all that men can do. The fire company near New Glasgow with their engine are at work trying to save the buildings on the surface, which are now threated by flames from the slopes.

At this writing the fire is still raging more fearfully than ever, and the air is filled with dense black smoke. It is a fearful calamity. The exact number of persons lost is not yet known. The scene at the mine is heartrending, with relations mourning for those lost.

The cause of the fire was an explosion of gas from a blast fired by coal-cutters in one of the boards. The fire communicated with the gas in other parts of the mine, and immediately caused the first fearful explosion, which cut off all escape from the workmen. The men had only resumed work after a strike.

LATER.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 14.—The fire at the Drummond colliery continues, but is slowly abating. All the openings are being filled up, and a stream of water has been turned into an air shaft lately worked. The list of killed, as far as known, comprises twenty-six men leaving wives and families, and twenty-two single men. The total number killed will probably reach seventy-five. The wounded number six, of whom two are fatally injured.

The men who have escaped with great difficulty from the slope report that on their way up they passed bodies of their comrades, who had probably become stupefied by smoke since the explosion.

Of the four men who volunteered to go down the shaft shortly before the second explosion, three were killed.

Several violent explosions took place last night. One was perceptibly felt four miles distant.

The inquest was commenced yesterday, and adjourned until this evening.

LATER.

WESTVILLE, Pictou Co., N. S., May 14.—From 10 o'clock last night until daylight this morning the fire at the Drummond colliery raged with intense fury, gathering volume and violence each moment. The sky in the vicinity of the calamity was illuminated with flames issuing from the air-shaft to the height of nearly one hundred feet. All through the night there were explosions at intervals. These were preceded by a rumbling noise resembling thunder. The weary watchers who remained around the pit's mouth and air-shaft, and labored to subdue the flames were obliged to seek shelter in the adjoining wood, as the stones, debris, etc., were thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion were being scattered around in all directions, and threatened instant destruction or injury to every one within reach. About 2 o'clock this afternoon, these explosions were followed by one which, for terrific violence and destructive force, dwarfed all the rest. All the wooden works in and around the main slope were instantly destroyed. Stones, wood, and burning embers were driven high into the air, smoke, flame, and terrible noises accompanying the explosion, giving the beholder a vivid idea of a volcanic eruption. The earth for miles around was shaken with the violence of the explosion.

Laborers are now engaged in filling up the shafts with clay, and hopes are entertained that the worst danger is over, unless another explosion takes place.

The scenes in and around the villages are saddening. Westville and the villages at the Drummond colliery are in mourning. The shops are closed, and men and women wander about in groups, their saddened countenances betokening the the great grief that has befallen them. No pen can correctly picture the harrowing scenes of yesterday, when the terrible truth was conveyed to the mourning wives, sisters, and friends of those who were suddenly hurled into eternity. The utmost excitement prevailed, and for hours it was impossible to ascertain who were or who were not in the mine. Women, many of whom had husbands, brothers, and sons working in the colliery, made the air dismal with their crying. One of the rescuing party, killed by the explosion yesterday, was driven into the air a distance of a hundred feet, and fell into the wood near by, where his dead body was picked up this morning.

About forty-five of the men lost were married, all of whom leave families to mourn their sad fate. Nearly every family here lost some relation or friend by this terrible calamity.

There are many reasons to account for the disaster, but the direct cause is attributable to the stoppage of work at the mines and rapid accumulation of gas. Whether proper care and precaution were exercised, during the stoppage, in looking after the mine, are facts which will be determined upon official inquiry.

At 4:30 p. m. there was no change in the condition of the fire. The flames are still issuing from the shaft, and the opinion prevails that there will be more heavy explosions.

LATER—Apprehensions of another explosion have subsided.

The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

Testimony was elicited this afternoon, which points to some mismanagement in permitting the miners to use powder for blasting in the upper level where the fire first broke out, thus endangering the lives of those who were at work in the levels below. The Inspector of Mines, however, who attended the inquest, thinks the direct cause was in not exercising proper precautions in firing shots in the bench. The first two were merely blown out, causing fissures in the body of the coal, where the gas accumulated. When the third shot was fired, the coal ignited and all attempts then to quench the flames were unavailing. The number known to have been killed now reaches fifty-nine.

Railroad News.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 14.—A convention was held here to-day in the interest of a railroad from Chicago to the Atlantic, via Augusta, as an air-line road. The Augusta Exchange held a meeting, and adopted resolutions to the effect that the construction of a grand trunk line railway from Chicago via Knoxville, Tenn., to Augusta, Ga., was an absolute necessity required by the increase of freight and travel between the Western and Atlantic States. Mr. Haymonds, President of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, made a speech in favor of direct rail connection with Chicago.

DUBUQUE, May 14.—Forty-five miles of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, running from Tomah to Grand Rapids, will be completed the 25th of this month.

The Homeopaths.

COLUMBUS, O., May 14.—At the afternoon session of the State Homeopathic Society, a resolution was adopted congratulating the homeopathic physicians of Michigan on their signal triumph in favor of equal rights, in behalf of homeopathy and liberality, and indorsing the action they have already taken.

Dr. Sanders, of Cleveland, read a paper on obstetrics.

Drs. S. R. Beckwith, of Cincinnati, and T. P. Wilson and N. Schneider, of Cleveland, were appointed delegates to the American Institute. Delegates were also appointed to State societies.

Springfield was selected as the place for the next meeting, after which the Society adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, May 14.—The fourth annual meeting of the Society of Homeopathic Physicians of Iowa assembled in this city to-day, with a large attendance. A number of new members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. H. Blair, of Fairfield. First Vice-President, A. O. Hunter, DesMoines; Second Vice-President, T. A. Benburn, New Providence. Secretary, G. H. Patchen, of Burlington. The afternoon was devoted to discussion. The Society adjourned till to-morrow.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Reports from the Force in Pursuit of the Modocs.

The Savages Reported to Have Secured Another Stronghold.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from the lava-beds to-day, says 375 soldiers and Warm Spring Indians are scouring the lava-beds and surrounding country. The total troops in the field are twenty officers and 480 men.

LAVA-BEDS CAMP, SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, May 12—10 a. m., via YREKA, May 14.—Since Gen. Davis assumed command of the Modoc expedition in person, ten days ago, only one conflict, that of Saturday, has occurred, though the movement of which this last affair was a feature is still progressing, and several bodies of troops are now hunting an engagement. Gen. Davis found the soldiers disheartened by the disasters of the campaign, and had to resort to many devices to arouse their lagging enthusiasm and increase their efficiency. He began his work with a will and earnestness that won for him the sympathy and friendship of the officers and privates, inspiring them with confidence. He studied the situation carefully, utilized the experience of his predecessors, and gave the wearied soldiers time to recuperate from the fatigue and mental excitement incidental to the rough fights in the lava-beds. He sent out scouting parties, had the men disciplined in Indian dodges, and now has his first grand movement for operations. It is his intention to harass the Modocs, keep them stirring from place to place, and subdue them. The men say they feel that he means business.

LAVA BEDS, May 10—11 p. m.—Lieut. Bacon, of Troop K, First Cavalry, who has arrived in camp with a detachment, having been on escort duty between here and Capt. Jack's old stronghold, brings a report from Lieut. Chapin, commanding the latter camp, that his pickets heard firing in the direction taken by Col. Mason's command in the present scout after the Indians. It is generally supposed an engagement has occurred.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA BEDS, May 13—6 a. m.—Part of the men of this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved to Boyle Camp, on the peninsula of Tule Lake, within the next two weeks. This camping-ground is very unhealthy in summer. Already the rattlesnakes and scorpions are familiar with the interior of the tents, and making unsocial visits during the nights. News will probably be received from Col. Mason's force to-day. Every one is anxious to hear the result of the present scout.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A dispatch from Yreka, to-night, says the Modocs have another rocky fortress, which they are making still stronger. The troops will not attack before reinforcements arrive. The position is about 20 miles south of the last stronghold.

C. Burgess had seen Bogus Charley on the Upper Klamath. He has not yet been captured. He said he knew nothing about the contemplated massacre of the Commissioners; that there were thirty Modocs left, who would fight till the last man was killed.

Seventy-five men will be retained in camp to guard the stores till reinforcements come.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs regards the occasional predictions of a general Indian war as wholly unwarranted, for the reason that the Indians are not united, as are civilized communities, but are divided into small bands, each of which is an independent organization, having no relations whatever with other tribes. In fact, even when not at war with each other, they are seldom on friendly terms. Their sympathy is limited to the members of their tribe, and therefore the Commissioner believes that the hostility of the Modocs will have no effect whatever on other tribes, excepting, possibly, the Snake Indians, with whom the Modocs have somewhat affiliated in the past. The fact that the Warm Spring Indians are the allies of our troops in the war against the Modocs is one illustration of the indifference of the Indians to the trials and tribulations of a neighboring tribe.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 14—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.88	44	S. W., fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.85	41	W. gentle.	Clear.
Cairo	29.86	63	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Chicago	29.85	41	N. brisk.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	29.79	55	N. E., fresh.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.88	42	N., gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.77	48	S. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Davenport	29.87	46	N. E., gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.89	41	N., fresh.	Fair.
Duluth	29.95	43	N. E., gentle.	Fair.
Fort Garry	29.82	42	Calm.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.79	45	N. E., brisk.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.91	44	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.94	40	N., fresh.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.85	46	N. E., fresh.	Light rain.
Pembina	29.86	47	N., light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.87	47	W., gentle.	Fair.
Toledo	29.87	49	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, a rising temperature, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing tomorrow in the Western Gulf. For the Northwestern and Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northeasterly winds, cold, cloudy, and rainy weather. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain. For New England and Canada, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy weather.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Assembly has rejected the Usury bill.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Legislature to-day elected James W. Booth Regent of the University, in place of Oswald Ottendorfer, resigned.

The Champlain Ship Canal bill passed the Assembly to-day.

ALBANY, May 14.—The Usury bill came up for final passage to-day, and was defeated by a large majority.

Oakes Ames' Will.

BOSTON, May 14.—Oakes Ames made a will while in Washington last winter, which has been presented for probate by his two sons. L. M. Ordway, Moses Dillon, and Philetus Sawyer are witnesses to the instrument, and their presence is required to carry out the provisions of registry. No details will be given until the will is probated. The amount devised is large, but the property is so invested that its value cannot at present be known.

The Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—The Erie Canal is in navigable order, and numerous boats, laden with freight, are awaiting the opening to-morrow to clear. Water will be turned on to-night, and the canal business will open brisk.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Theron R. Strong, a prominent member of the New York City bar, died this morning at his residence in this city, aged 70.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Russian Campaign in Khiva.

Account of the Recent Carlist Victory in Navarre.

SPAIN.

Herald Special.

LONDON, May 14.—The battle at Puelte de Eraul, near Stella, in Navarre, May 5, was the most important fight, and was a complete victory for Dorregaray. Four days previously the Carlist troops were surprised at Pina Cerrada by a Government column and retreated with the greatest precipitation towards the mountains. Other Government forces co-operating, joined in pursuit. Thus five columns, encouraged by the Carlist flight, pursued them with such energy that Dorregaray during sixty hours could give his command but twelve hours rest. On the fourth day the Carlist troops were completely broken down, but the Government troops were left far behind, excepting one column under Col. Novarra, composed of regular troops with a battery of artillery. Dorregaray contrived to turn suddenly, probably to deliver a blow to cripple this force. He consequently formed a line of battle at Puente Erault, on range of low hills, partly covered with scrub oaks and chapparal. He had about 3,000 men in position. His centre was commanded by Lizarraga, the left by Elio, and right by Dorregaray. The Government troops, on coming up, occupied high ground, which gave their artillery command of the Carlist position and the sweep of ground between. The Carlists had no artillery. The skirmishers of the Government troops felt the Carlist lines for some hours. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Government troops advanced, handsomely supported by a fire from their battery, which, although not very destructive, made the Carlists, who have an exaggerated respect for cannon, very uneasy, even while doing little harm. When the Government advance first came within range, Lizarraga's men opened from the chapparal bushes an exceedingly destructive fire, which staggered the line and broke the advance force, and compelled them to relinquish part of the ground already gained; but the troops preserved perfect order, and the skirmish line kept the fellows in the chapparal busy. When the battle was raging at this point, Elio, who overlapped the Government right, made his way through the chapparal, thus getting well on the flank of the forces. In the front Lizarraga peppered away to some purpose, keeping his men mostly under cover. The fight continued on these terms, the exchange of musketry fire for the playing of the Government battery, for nearly an hour, both sides having quite a number of men wounded. Meanwhile, Dorregaray was preparing for an effective stroke. His body of chosen cavalry, composed entirely of young gentlemen of Catholic families, mostly cadets of the Basque nobility, commanded by the Marquis Valdespina, were put in position. There was some trouble in getting the force in position to charge the battery. Finally, at 4 o'clock, the cavalry was ready. Col. Rodas' battalion was also prepared to advance with the bayonet against the Government left—the same battalion that charged so splendidly at the battle near Vich. The signal was given for a simultaneous charge and advance along the whole line, which resulted in a tremendous helter-skelter charge of cavalry on the most difficult ground, and an obstinate but short hand-to-hand combat between Roda's men and the Government troops. The latter broke and fled in complete rout in every direction, to the mountains and valleys, to get away from the cavalry. Valdespina had a bayonet thrust in his arm. A number of the cavalry were killed, and two Captains were wounded. The cavalry captured one cannon, carriage, and caisson. They had two others, but it was impossible to get the guns away by the mountain path before night, when they were compelled to retire. They also captured four chief officers of the Republicans and sixty-four subaltern officers and privates. The Carlist loss in killed and wounded was 150.

The other *Herald* correspondent was either killed or taken prisoner. His horse came riderless into bivouac at night.

MADRID, May 14.—The Ministers have agreed upon an electoral bill for Cuba, to be submitted to the Cortes. It provides for the enfranchisement of merchants and artisans who pay taxes to the amount of 75 pesetas, members of the learned profession, and officials. All voters must be 25 years of age.

Gen. Nouvilas, the Minister of War, now in Navarre, demands reinforcements.

MADRID, May 14.—Voting throughout Spain on Saturday and Sunday last, for Deputies to the Constituent Cortes, resulted in the election of 310 Ministerial Federalists; 30 extreme Radicals; 8 Internationalists; 10 Independent Republicans, and 30 Monarchists.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Calcutta yesterday, says the Russian expeditionary force has occupied Oargherj, a village of Khiva. The same dispatch reports that Abdool Rahman has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Dispatches from Kasalinsk bring intelligence that detachments and reconnoitering parties from the Russian expedition report that the Khivans are throwing up intrenchments at Klytch and Dun Kara. They are also sending out a vanguard to meet the Russians at Minbulak.

There has been an engagement at Igda between the Russians and Turcomans, in which the latter were defeated. Twenty-two of the Turcomans were killed, and 1,000 of their camels captured by the Russians.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Senator Burnham was buried at Coburg yesterday with Masonic honors. One hundred and fifty carriages were in procession. It is supposed that the Hon. George Alexander, of Woodstock, will be appointed as his successor in the Senate.

The Prince Edward's Island negotiations remain in statu quo, the Government fearing to run the risk of granting the terms demanded.

The Government's Election bill has fallen through.

TORONTO, May 14.—The term of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has expired, and the names of the Hon. John Carling and Mr. John Crawford are mentioned as probable candidates for the position.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 13.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe states that the body of the insurgent Gen. Ignacio Agramonte arrived at that place, and has been fully identified. The body was buried to-day.

The report of the death of Gen. Sanguili is pronounced untrue.

The engagement in which Gen. Agramonte was killed occurred at Jimaguayu. The insurgents numbered 800, and their loss is reported by the the Spaniards at 80 killed. The Spaniards and Cubans consider Agramonte's death a severe blow to the revolutionary cause.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—It is reported that M. Goulard has informed Thiers that he has resolved to resign the Ministry of the Interior, unless M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, retires.

PARIS, May 14.—The *Soir* this afternoon says M. Goulard and M. Jules Simon have tendered their resignations to M. Thiers, because it is incompatible with their views for them to serve in the same Cabinet.

LONDON, May 14.—Bradlaugh has arrived in Paris en route for Madrid, with an address from the English Republicans to the Spaniards. He is to meet at the railway station M. Gambetta, who is about to proceed to Li Moges to make a speech, and the two Republican leaders will journey southward together.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 14.—The canal propeller Storm arrived from St. Louis to-day, loaded with pig-iron, and towing the canal-boats Milwaukee, light, from Peoria, and the Cataract, from Hennepin, loaded with corn, and all passed into the canal for Chicago. The Rockwell barge, No. 2, just repaired at Peru, was towed up to the LaSalle shaft to be loaded with coal for Chicago. The steamer Baker departed light to tow one barge of ice from Peru to St. Louis, one bound for New Orleans, and two from Kingston for St. Louis.

Nothing passed out of the canal. The river slowly falling.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Judge Lawrence Indorsed by the Galesburg Farmers' Club.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 14.—At a special meeting of the Galesburg Farmers' Club, held this afternoon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Galesburg Farmers' Club, the true aims and objects of the farmers' movement will be attained by the election of Judge Lawrence for Supreme Judge at the coming judicial election.

Resolved, That we know him to be an incorruptible man, of superior learning, and in legal ability and experience second to no other jurist in the State.

Resolved, That if there is any one object that should receive the earnest support of the farmers it is the securing of honest and competent men for positions of public trust and honor.

Resolved, That we look upon the Princeton Convention as a political caucus, a gross fraud upon the farmers, and as not representing the wishes of the farmers of this District.

Resolved, That we, as farmers and friends of equal justice to all, aim to make this principle our rule of action,—the repudiation of all sectional questions of all kinds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., May 14.—In response to the united call of the Chairmen of the Republican, Liberal, and Democratic Central Committees, a mass convention was held in this place to-day, to nominate delegates to the Judicial Convention to be held at Gilman, on Friday, the 16th instant. The disposition of the Convention was to act in harmony with the farmers, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That knowing the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury, of Livingston County, to be in thorough sympathy with the mass of his fellow-citizens on the question of monopolies, and especially railroad monopolies, we do respectfully urge that he be nominated by the Gilman Convention on the 16th inst., as a candidate for Circuit Judge. W. H. Mann, of Gilman, presided.

At a regular meeting of Cereal Grange, No. 35, Patrons of Husbandry, held in Hastings, Minn., May 3, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Grange is in favor of all legal measures to regulate the rates of freight of the articles produced and consumed by the farming community, upon the great lines of transportation of the country; upon a basis equally just to the people and the corporations.

Resolved, That railroads are either public institutions, or they are not. If they are public institutions they are amenable to the control of the laws of the State; if they are not, then acquisition by them of right of way, and other seizures of private property for private uses are illegal and void.

Resolved, That the railroads are necessary to the people and the people to the railroads; and that it is not the policy of either to permit the impoverishment of the other; and that it is clearly the duty of the roads, by the lowest possible living rates of travel and freights, to encourage agriculture and facilitate the growth of the country, and that when the roads do not follow this liberal policy it is the duty of the Legislature to constrain them to it.

Resolved, That we recognize the great fact, for the bulky productions of agriculture water transportation has great superiority over land transportation; and we are in favor of the largest liberality on the part of Congress for the improvement and development of the great lines of water communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic, either southward by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf, or eastward by way of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

Resolved, That we would suggest to our associate granges in this State that they give formal expression to their views on these questions, and thus concentrate public opinion in favor of such measures as will increase the prosperity of the farmers of Minnesota.

ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

Valuable Memoranda Left by the Late Capt. Hall—Aid to Be Sent to the Polaris Crew.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In June, 1872, just before embarking on his voyage of exploration, Capt. C. F. Hall deposited with Leggett & Storm, hotel-keepers in this city, a package marked "C. F. Hall, care of Mr. Henry Grinnell." It was to be kept in their safe, with directions that, if anything happened to him, it was to be delivered to Mr. Grinnell. The instructions of Capt. Hall were carried out last Monday, and on opening the package Mr. Grinnell found it contained three books, comprising valuable memoranda in the form of a journal kept by Capt. Hall when on the King William's Land expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. There are also notes of various Arctic explorations, from which he contemplated a book. The journal contains much important information relative to the Arctic regions, known only to Capt. Hall.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Consul Malloy, at St. Johns, stating that the crew of the Polaris want money, and also asking whether he should advance funds on account of the Esquimaux and crew on the sick-list. The Secretary promptly replied, directing the Consul to afford the requisite assistance, and to draw on him for money. The United States steamer Frolic will leave New York to-morrow for St. Johns, but, owing to heavy ice in that harbor, may not be able to get the crew of the Polaris on board as soon as desired.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The opinion expressed in certain quarters, that the steamer Polaris was not seaworthy, especially not adapted for service in the Arctic seas, is flatly contradicted at the Navy Department. She was fitted up at the Navy Yard here, under the special supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and the Secretary of the Navy gave orders that nothing should be left undone to make her in every way capable for her voyage.

There is considerable mystery about the manner in which the Polaris parted with that part of her crew that has arrived at St. Johns, and the Secretary of the Navy is anxious to learn the true story. For this purpose he has requested the survivors to report to him in person here. It is possible that some new facts will be elicited. It is not believed here that the story already published is the correct one.

LOUISIANA.

Tax-Resisters Arrested — Kellogg Again Interviewed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The Metropolitans returned from St. Martinsville, New Iberia. The following were arrested by the United States Marshal on affidavit of V. Martinet, colored, charging them with intimidating certain citizens of African decent, and on other charges which are left blank: Col. Alcibiades DeBlanc, Gen. Alexander Declouet, Gabriel Fournet, Hursville Fournet, Zachary Fournet, Paul Fournet, Paul Declouet, Lasseline Bryant, Alfred Pischier, and Eugene Bertrand. They leave to-morrow (Thursday) with the United States Deputy Marshal, all in escort of United States troops, and will arrive in New Orleans on Friday evening, and appear before the United States Commissioner on Saturday. It is reported that United States troops now in St. Martinsville will remain there several months.

The New Orleans' *Picayune* interview with Kellogg closes as follows:

Reporter—Do you believe the Republican party represents a majority of the voters of this State?

Kellogg—Unquestionably. Indeed I am fully convinced they possess at least 20,000 majority, if permitted to enjoy an honest expression of their views through the ballot.

Reporter—Why do you deny it to the people, and would you and your associates favor, under any circumstances, a new election.

Kellogg—When the contest was being prosecuted last winter several members of the Fusion Legislature having ascertained that no objection would be interposed by me to a new election, conducted under such authority as would insure its fairness, desired me to refuse my assent to it. They were opposed to a new election then, because I suppose they thought Mr. McEnery would be recognized as Governor; and that they would thus gain control of the State. If my personal feelings only were consulted, I do not desire to be Governor of Louisana; but, believing that I was legally elected, it is my duty to continue to exercise the functions of Chief Magistrate of the State until the party that elected me shall decide or Congress determine to have a new election. In such an event their decision will be promptly accepted and cheerfully acquiesced in by me. In expressing this opinion I can, of course, give only my own views, and not those of my associates.

Cincinnati Failure.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—O. G. Burt & Co., bankers and brokers, of this city, made an assignment to-day to W. P. Hulbert, for the benefit of their creditors. The failure is said to be largely caused by Lockwood, of New York.

THE "STATE."

The Final Argument Heard in the Petition in Review for the Removal of the Assignee.

Mr. Van Arman Waxes Wroth Over an Aristocracy of Thieves and Swindlers.

Mr. Sidney Smith Believes the Assignee Has Done His Duty Efficiently and Honestly.

The Court Holds that the Assignee Has Failed in His Duty in Some Respects.

But He Does Not Consider that Solely a Reason for Discharge, and Will Sleep Not.

The reading of the testimony, and the written argument of Mr. Cooper, having been disposed of in the matter of the State Insurance Company, before Judge Drummond, for review of the decision of Judge Blodgett, refusing to remove Norman C. Perkins from the Assigneeship of the State Insurance Company, oral argument yesterday commenced.

Mr. Sidney Smith, for the Assignee, made fun of Mr. Cooper's polished essay, dwelling on the unusual fact that counsel had found it necessary to commit his thoughts to pen, ink, and paper. He defended Mr. Perkins' conduct in answering the inquiries of policy-holders, considering that he was unable to give other than very guarded replies to all questions put to him. His reticence as to figures, which had been attacked by the other side, was really the best part of his conduct, and was such as any prudent man in his place would feel called upon to resort to. He referred at some length to the evidence taken, arguing that there was nothing to be found in it justifying the conclusion that Mr. Perkins' conduct had at any time been actuated by improper motives, and insisting that such a construction was a forced one, made for their own convenience by the other side, and not founded on the facts. He urged the Court to look at the circumstances, not from the present stand-point, but from the past; to remember that when Perkins gave the guarded replies referred to as to what dividends the Company might ultimately pay, that the prospects were then very uncertain; that nothing was positively known as to the Teutonia claims, and that the Court had not then rendered his decision as to the nature of a set-off. He referred to the outcry that had been made by the other side as to an alleged attempted concealment of the fact that the National Bank and Trust Company was a debtor to the State Insurance Company for upwards of $312,000. He laughed at the idea of there being any secrecy about it, and asserted that not only all Chicago, but the County and the entire State, were thoroughly well posted as to that fact. Perkins knew as much as the outsiders did, and very little more. The papers told all that was to be told of the state of the Company's affairs, and it could never be charged that the public knew nothing of it. He turned to the books of the Company, which were lying upon the table, and opening them at the pages where the State Insurance Company's accounts were kept, asked whether they were not there fairly shown, whether there was any attempt at concealment. There was not the shadow of a ground of complaint, there was not scintilla of evidence that any stock had been issued, or attempted to be issued, or that there was any intention to conceal the actual state of the account between the Bank and the Insurance Company. All that could be said, or had been proved, was that the Bank had claims against the Company which they claimed were a good and sufficient set-off against the amount held by them to the credit of the Company. Those claims were not at that time determined, and it was not possible that the Assignee could pronounce on them. They had already got $657,000 out of the bank, which they could not have calculated upon, and they had entered upon litigation for the remainder, the end of which God only knows. No man can to-day foresee the result of this interminable litigation, how then could Mr. Perkins be expected to do so at an early date? The Assignee, he supposed, was expected by Mr. Cooper to write essays, and make orations, to policy holders who called on him to discover the prospects of a dividend. He concluded by saying that Mr. Perkins had taken prompt action after his election as Assignee, and that his conduct was quiet as to inspire confidence, and that the first duty he (Mr. Smith) had, again and again, to make the Smiths disgorge, and more to the same effect.

Mr. Van Arman followed. He said the history of this litigation was without a parallel for wickedness and immorality. It was not a question as to whether the Assignee should be removed or not, but whether the sufferers by the disastrous fire of 1871 should be plundered by a set of conspirators, not prompted by need or want, but by greed and avarice. The circumstances surrounding this iniquity made it more revolting. The issue was whether the Courts will tolerate in Chicago as in other places an aristocracy of thieves and swindlers, who set at defiance the laws and the morality. Mr. Smith's argument would have been more to the point had it answered that of Mr. Cooper, instead of weakly attempting to make fun of it. For such a scheme as this of Mr. Smith's to be carried through would be a public calamity, and its effect would be pernicious beyond all calculation, and the villainy that had been attempted should be pursued to the last limit. As to the statement that it was well known that the Bank had the money belonging to the Company in its coffers, it was nothing but mere assertion. Was it true? This was the very issue that they had been struggling for. What had they been fighting for but to force them to the conclusion that they held these moneys? Yet they now said that everybody knew quite well that they did hold them, and that there had not at any time been any disposition to conceal the fact. If this assertion were true, then the very cause of the greater part of this litigation have never existed, and now falls to the ground. Yet it was undoubtedly the fact that the officers of the bank were alone cognizant of the State of the account, that they studiously kept the matter secret from those who sought for information, and made use of their knowledge to cheat the policy-holders, and that with a prudent dishonesty added them in doing it. The counsel had begged the question. It is true that the figures existed in the books of the bank, but nobody outside the bank could get hold of the figures, until, after a sharp and bitter struggle, they were obliged to bring the books into court. The counsel sketched the battle that had been fought before that point had been obtained; and contrasted in a manner in which the other side had struggled for power to keep the books, and withhold the facts with their present pretensions. He went in detail into the history of the two bankruptcies, to show that every step taken was dictated by a determination to prevent the policy-holders realizing one cent that they could keep from them; and proceeded next to refer to the schedule filed by the President of the Company. It was known that the capital was $400,000, yet the assets were represented at not much more than $100,000, of which $17,000 represented the debt owing by the bank, instead of $312,000. It was represented that the latter was in consequence of the circumstance that the bank claimed set-offs, but the falsehood of this was detected in the fact that in the same schedules, every single claim held by the bank against the Company was written down. With respect to these claims he said that the officers of the Company gave the Smiths certificates of indebtedness against the Company as quick as they bought up claims, and presented them, the consequence of which was that they must have known that those were debts charged against the Company. He attached the President, charging him was perjury in signing the false schedule, and denounced the so-called diligence of the Assignee, and continued his remarks for a column or so further, concluding by an extraordinary statement respecting Judge Blodgett, which was evidently intended as a verbal bombshell, and certainly had the effect of one. He said that the Court would probably be inclined to afford the utmost consideration to the opinion of Judge Blodgett, but a fact had only that day come to the knowledge that should be mentioned. Judge Blodgett, in his decision, says he has long known the respondent, and that it would take a great deal to shake his opinion of his honesty. So it appeared that Judge Blodgett was personally acquainted with the Assignee, and was not likely to remove him from his esteem. The fact that he had learned was, that Judge Blodgett was a member of the Company. His name was on the books as a stockholder.

Judge Drummond asked if the speaker knew that to be a fact.

Mr. VanArman said it was so on the books.

Mr. Sidney Smith said his Honor is not, and never was a stockholder.

Mr. VanArman did not believe Mr. Smith's statement. It was not because a man was on the Bench that he was to be considered above influence.

Judge Drummond remarked that he knew nothing whatever as to the truth or otherwise of the statement made.

Mr. Smith considered Mr. Van Arman's remarks uncalled for, and reiterated that Judge Blodgett held no interest in the Company.

Mr. Cooper asked whether Mr. Smith would undertake to say the Judge's name was not on the Company's books.

Mr. Smith meant to say, and would say it as often as necessary, that his Honor was not now, and never had been, a stock-holder of the State Insurance Company.

Mr. VanArman said that he had seen the books himself, and that the Judge's name was there. He concluded by appealing to the Court to aid the policy-holders to obtain their rights, and the people justice.

The Court said he had not had any opportunity of going through the record, but he had some very distinct impressions about the case, and had had ever since it first came under his observation; but he did not feel inclined to decide the question as to the removal of the Assignee, or as to the action of the District Court on the motion for it, without again examining the record. Under one aspect of the case it was a question of considerable personal importance to the Assignee, and he might as well say at once that he had never had any doubt that, in some respects, the Assignee had acted improperly, but how far he had done so, or how far he might have been actuated by improper motives, the Court would not now undertake to decide until he had had time to look at the record. For example, the Court had no doubt that he did not make those full disclosures to the policy-holders that he could have made, and which it was his duty to have made. He thought it was the duty of the Assignee, when he saw the sales that were taking place, to have made a full explanation to the policy-holders of all the facts within his knowledge. The Court did not think he did that; he did not make those full disclosures that it was his duty to do; especially under the circumstances of the case. But however his opinions on that point might be, before he interfered with the action of the District Court, he would have to be satisfied that the Assignee had been actuated by wrongful motives in his conduct. It might be that the District Court Judge had taken much the same view as he had of this part of the case, namely, that it was an error of judgment on the part of the Assignee, and that upon an intimation from the Court this error would be corrected. The Court would not now undertake to say that this was erroneous. He would, therefore, look through the record as soon as he could before going to Indianapolis, and then dispose of the motion.

Mr. Parkins said that all the assignments complained of had been made before he was appointed Assignee, and not a single one had been made since. He begged the Court to examine them and satisfy himself.

Mr. Cooper applied to have the record in Frank v. Perkins also put in evidence, if the assignments were.

The Court did not think it necessary, and saw no reason to depart from his determination announced.

Judge Blodgett was afterward seen by a Tribune reporter, and asked whether the statement made by Mr. Van Arman, that he was a member of the State Insurance Company, was true. His Honor said he is not now, and never was, a member.

EVANSTON.

The Assessor Ordered to Assess the University Real Estate--Meeting of the Trustees.

James P. Root, Esq., County Attorney, has instructed Mr. Levi Cline, the Assessor of the Town of Evanston, that it is his duty to assess the real estate owned by the Northwestern University, except such as is actually occupied by the buildings of the institution. Mr. Root holds that, under the new Constitution, no lands can be exempt from taxation, except by a general law. That by the new Constitution and Internal Revenue law the exemption clause in the University charter is repealed. This is a very important decision to Evanston, as the University is the largest land-owner in the village. The people of the village await the course of the University Trustees with great interest, as it is thought that they will contest Mr. Root's decision.

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The Board of Trustees met in the office of the Clerk on Tuesday evening. There were in attendance Chas. J. Gilbert, President; William Blanchard, L. J. Gage, O. A. Willard, and Wilson Phelps. The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, Mr. L. H. Boutelle gave an exposition of the laws relating to the establishment of public libraries in towns and villages, in case of failure or neglect to get the necessary stamps (licenses). The law requiring these special tax stamps (licenses) to be kept posted conspicuously in the owner's place of business, under a penalty of not less than $10 with the costs of prosecution added thereto. Persons who have not already done so, would do well to procure the special tax stamps (licenses) they need without any delay, as the penalties of the law, above referred to, will be at once vigorously enforced. The Collector's office is Room 29, No. 161 LaSalle street.

—The story in circulation in regard to a strike among the hands on the extensive farm of M. L. Sullivant, is without foundation. The hands had completed a job of husking 700,000 bushels of corn, and he paid them off in the sum of $11,000, and they went on their way rejoicing.—*Pontiac (Ill.) Sentinel.*

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Eight-Hour Law---Work in the Cotton Mills.

What the Average Laborer Earns, and What He Eats.

Testimony of the Savings-Banks---The New England Labor-League.

A Striking Striker---Movements on Foot ---Butler in the Fall Campaign.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 9, 1873.

The annual attempt to legislate labor and capital into some sort of harmony is developing, this year, into as rampant hostility as ever. The effort at this session is for the enactment of

AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW,

which, with remarkable modesty, is asked to apply only to the employes of the State, counties, cities, and towns. Thus presented, the project has an element of popularity that ought to be appreciated in the rural districts, where a day's labor in "working out" the highway-tax will be a bagatelle indeed if limited to eight hours. But the proposed law, of course, relates more distinctly, in its ultimate purposes, to the employes of our manufacturing establishments; and the agitation is accompanied by circumstances which indicate a vast growth of the movement throughout the State.

Before speaking of these circumstances and incidents, which are very significant, it is well to consider the progress making by the advocates of the eight-hour law at the State-House. There is no doubt that, in this perplexing question, they have reason and fact on their side to an extent that may well alarm such capitalists as persist in maintaining a hostile attitude toward labor. These, we may hope, are few; for there are certain terrible, though silent, abuses which need immediate remedy. The employment of

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES

is among the most crying evils of our system, against which law seems to be of little avail. It is nothing but barbarity to work children of 15 years, and from that downwards to almost infancy, ten or twelve hours a day; but that is the rule in many large establishments. The wages of these babies average about $150 a year, quite an item in the support of families such as they are grown in, but poor enough as an exchange for the education our State boasts of forcing upon each citizen, and for health and life itself in too many cases.

But it is not so much for the children as for adults that this agitation is made; and the advocates of an eight-hour law may well rely upon the success of the experiment of ten hours of labor in some of our large mills. The progress has been steadily to a

REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR,

and it must continue in that direction. Fifty years ago, sixteen hours made a day's work in a cotton-mill; and, previous to 1833, the average time in these establishments in Massachusetts was not less than twelve hours. A general theory, if found at all, must be deduced from particular instances; and in this relation I may mention the Lawrence Mills, where the hours of labor were reduced to sixty-six a week, with half-holiday Saturday afternoon. Also, the Atlantic Mills, which for five years have run on ten-hour time. The result is so favorable to all parties that, from this evidence alone, one might be led to advocate an indefinite reduction of yours of labor. For, while the Atlantic Mills—I take this establishment as representative of a well-managed business—manufactured some 400,000 or 500,000 yards under the eleven-hour system, with 1,500 looms and 1,200 operatives, this year it has averaged over 600,000 a week, working ten hours a day, with 1,800 looms, and 1,100 operatives. This gain of 50 per cent in the production is, of course, in some measure due to improved machinery, as the decrease in the number of operatives would indicate; but it is unfair to refuse to attribute a considerable degree to the change in the hours, which gives better and more zealous work. It is at least shows that no harm has come of the concession.

Another theory which facts in the experience of Massachusetts have disapproved, is that of the inability of working men and women to make

RECENT USE OF LEISURE TIME.

Had as large a manufacturing town as must be, it is not wholly degraded, nor do operatives invariably seize the first empty hour to get drunk on the wages of their labor. The Lowell Public Library sends out from 10,000 to 14,000 books a month, and on Saturdays the average of applicants for books is 600, while the reading-room is crowded on the evening of that day. If such is the extent of abuse of leisure time in the greatest manufacturing centre of the State, there is much weight in the argument that a still further extension of time would be well employed. The half-holiday plan is also said to work admirably, the operatives refusing accusations of immorality by behaving well and sensibly.

Facts also show that, if the operatives really wish a further concession, they are their own worst enemies. For nothing more directly convincing of their willingness to labor

AS LONG AS THEY MAY BE PAID FOR WORK,

can be adduced than the experience of another large establishment, the Washington Mills, where operatives are paid by the hour. It is was not very long since that the turbine driving one section of this mill broke, and work rapidly accumulated in that section while repairs were being made. The rest of the mill got so far ahead with manufacture during this season of enforced idleness, that it was announced to operatives in the disabled section that they might work two hours over-time if they so desired. Not one of them refused the opportunity of working up to the standard of time against which they formerly rebelled and had not only were they amply satisfied with the situation, but the operatives in other departments began to grumble, and insist that they also should be allowed to work twelve hours a day, and get twelve hours' pay. There was no demand for it, and the request was denied. This would certainly seem to give color to the statement of the opponents of the eight-hour law, that workmen wish for shorter days only to get

MORE WAGES FOR LESS WORK.

It is, however, easily demonstrable that the wages for a day's work of sixteen hours half a century ago is equaled, in purchasing power, by the wages now earned by ten hours of labor in our more modern establishments. That the productive power of labor is also increased in a yet larger ratio, is equally true; and it is evident that capital, after all, is getting the advantage in the progress of events. But the fact that workmen will prefer twelve hours instead of ten, provided he is paid by the hour, gives the opponents of the change a certain authority when they say that the petitioners do not represent the laboring classes of Massachusetts. This, with the well-worn argument advanced by comfortable merchants, to the effect that they would never have become wealthy unless they had worked fifteen hours a day, forms the burden of the opposition. There is something said about interference with private rights in the purchase and the sale of labor, and also concerning the rights of capital; but, like the woman-suffrage question, the issue has been made, that workingmen do not wish it and do not need it.

It is very evident that

THEY NEED SOMETHING.

Were we to trust to figures alone, it could be easily proved that no family of the laboring class could exist from year to year. The fact is, that they do exist, and even increase and multiply; but how, is a mystery. These questions of averages are queer in their results; but there is no way of learning the condition of the Massachusetts workingman, or of any other, but by reducing him to an average. This average skilled workman, then, earns just $636.59 a year; the average unskilled laborer gets just $493.40. Such is the income from about 300 days of labor. But the average man has also an average family of five to support, including himself, at an average expense of little less than $700. Unaided, it will readily be seen that the representative workman of Massachusetts will

STARVE TO DEATH HIMSELF AND FAMILY

about six weeks before the end of the year. But, if the children earn run alone, and let the wife and mother earn her average female wages of $237, or if a daughter or a son can bring in the average youth's wages of $150, the household may squeeze through the twelve-month. Gen. Oliver's Labor Bureau, whose averages are most terrible things, have found out this, and much more, telling the world that the average Massachusetts workingman, who names begin to earn, expects to support his average family on five, pushes in spending $14 a year for "religion," and half as much for charity, while he squanders $6.74 on newspapers and such trash, and actually pays as much for "society" as he does for kerosene and candles.

It is plainly demonstrated that the workingman cannot live and support his family

WITHOUT ASSISTANCE;

and hence it is that we find so many children in the mills. Even the farmers, whom we are now regarding as an almost extinct race in Massachusetts, are no better off than the employes of the mills,—sending their children to these establishments to earn wages with which to eke out the support which the soil denies them. It is then, but not until then, that we find the Massachusetts workingman in debt; and happy is he that such a thing as debt exists, without which our mathematical formulas would quickly starve him, and leave him to be buried by the town. The employe of a manufacturing town lives in a

STATE OF SHRIEKING INDEBTEDNESS.

His credit is limited according to the rate of his wages, and on this he draws his groceries, meat, and coal, until pay-day comes. We cannot be too hard upon him if he does not settle, for not the best intentions in the world can make $536 pay for $700 worth of goods. So we find him changing from one dwelling to another, and from one place to another, without payment of his debts. Again, we find him pulled up short by the trustee-process; and again, he assigns his wages in advance. It is a notable illustration of this manner of life to find that the Police Court of Lowell issues about 2,000 trustee-warrants against debtors yearly, and that nearly the same number of assignments of wages are made.

IT IS CRUEL—

but the facts in support of the theory prove it to be true—that the skilled laborer in Massachusetts cannot earn enough to support himself and family. There is no mystery in the hard figures. He must put his children in the mills, and work them day after day, or they and he will starve. With this absolute necessity for the labor of children, the need of strict legislation concerning the hours of work and the privileges of education appears evident, unless it is purposed to permit the growth of a generation of stunted barbarians, knowing only enough to jump toward the mills when the bell rings. In confirmation of the sad fact that wages do not equal the cost of living, we have the statistics of the savings-banks. There is

ACTUALLY NO SAVING

on the part of workingmen of this class, upon which any one may rely. The withdrawals for the past three years have equaled the deposits; which means that the workingmen have laid up nothing for age and sickness; while the savings-banks are finding a widely-extended use as depositories of uninvested funds of wealthier men. Indeed, the larger amount of deposits in these institutions are made by persons who have no need of such advantages. This fact is occasioning considerable remonstrance, although there appears no just and no efficient method of restricting the savings-banks to what is nominally their business,—the providing of means for protecting and increasing the earnings of the poor. Another equally cruel fact is found in the inability of the workingman to

ACQUIRE A HOME.

The Assessors' books show that no wage-laborer pays taxes on real-estate, and a poll-tax is the amount of his usual liability to the State.

Is it strange that the workingman of this civilized State, assured that he can lay up nothing, that the utmost of his endeavor will barely feed and lodge his family, and that he will never own a home, should seek fantastic remedies? Confident that no effort can better his condition, he takes the American citizen's way of righting it, by getting up a convention and passing resolutions. Such was the meeting of the

NEW ENGLAND LABOR-REFORM LEAGUE,

held here some time since, at which Victoria Woodhull exploited her woes and right honorable gentlemen, some of whom have run for Congress on the tickets of the great parties, listened and applauded. The grievance of this Convention was found in the stupid and senseless order of the city authorities, that no entrance-fee should be demanded at the door of the hall where the meeting was held. It was designed as a prohibition on the Woodhull, but it furnished the Labor-Reformers with capital for furious denunciations of constituted authority. They persisted that the convention was in no manner in the nature of an amusement, "to come under the License-Act;" and, truly, it was not very amusing. For one can but feel sad, rather than entertained, to hear presumptively sober men declare, in solemn resolution, that "The attempt to hold or to sell land for gain is sufficient cause for its confiscation, and for the indictment of the franchisers as common thieves." To hear men with the title of "Hon." prefixed to his name denounce "any dividend or interest" as "robbery from those whose labor produced it." It is easy to see how these articles of belief are deduced from the peculiar position of the workingman in this State, whose inability to acquire land prejudices him against land-owners, and whose lack of invested funds leads him to look with dire envy on the man who draws his quarterly dividends from stock in mills to which his labor contributes the profits.

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MANIFEST INSINCERITY OF THE LEADERS.

The Chairman of the Convention that denounced the ownership of land and profits from investments is a gentleman of leisure and of property, doing no work with his hands but subscribing, as that his followers call it, "robbery," and one of our Democratic legislators had the hardihood to rise in his place at that convention of Labor-Reformers, and point out men, the leadest in proclaiming the principles of Communism, who found their support in bank-dividends. But, for all this insincerity among the leaders, the rank and file is earnest. They really believe such measures as the enactment of their Convention proposed, in the form of a petition to the present Legislature, asking the

ABOLITION OF BANKING

and several other modest changes in the existing system. In Rhode Island, the workingmen have undertaken to reduce the day's labor to ten hours by means of strikes, and processions, and Sunday meetings; here they go into politics to secure the same end. That they hold a vast political power, no one can deny. All they need is an organization that can withstand the wiles of men who make politics their business. This has heretofore been lacking, and they have been split up between the two parties, cheated, and thrown aside, at every election. There is a prospect that the coming contest the Labor-party will cast the decisive vote, even in the nominating convention of the Republicans.

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after the manner of the Sheffield Trades-Unions, which have been passed upon by the courts. The strike took place among the horse-shoers in the Metropolitan Street Railway Stables, from which the Association withdrew its men in a body. The Company had little difficulty in filling their places, with good workmen, too; and in a week the flurry was over. The movement was made without the co-operation of other trades, and, consequently, expired without much noise. But, during its progress, the strikers engaged in their

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It is highly probable that the result of this trial will give a blow to violent demonstrations by the trades, and in this, as in many other respects, it is gratifying. But, in the horse-shoers' case, it was only a question of wages, limited to one set of workmen; while the eight-hour business is much wider in its scope, includes many interests, and has a very substantial basis of money in the Treasury. The Legislature

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THE HALL EXPEDITION.

Views of Judge Daly, Dr. Hayes, and Mr. Grinnell.

CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY.

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The worst feature of this agitation of the theory of labor-reform is the

MANIFEST INSINCERITY OF THE LEADERS.

The Chairman of the Convention that denounced the ownership of land and profits from investments is a gentleman of leisure and of property, doing no work with his hands but subscribing, as that his followers call it, "robbery," and one of our Democratic legislators had the hardihood to rise in his place at that convention of Labor-Reformers, and point out men, the leadest in proclaiming the principles of Communism, who found their support in bank-dividends. But, for all this insincerity among the leaders, the rank and file is earnest. They really believe such measures as the enactment of their Convention proposed, in the form of a petition to the present Legislature, asking the

ABOLITION OF BANKING

and several other modest changes in the existing system. In Rhode Island, the workingmen have undertaken to reduce the day's labor to ten hours by means of strikes, and processions, and Sunday meetings; here they go into politics to secure the same end. That they hold a vast political power, no one can deny. All they need is an organization that can withstand the wiles of men who make politics their business. This has heretofore been lacking, and they have been split up between the two parties, cheated, and thrown aside, at every election. There is a prospect that the coming contest the Labor-party will cast the decisive vote, even in the nominating convention of the Republicans.

BUTLER IN THEIR MAW.

He is thoroughly committed to the most extravagant of their theories on the money question, and his plausible nonentities about the interests of labor, uttered in his memorable campaign of two years ago, are not forgotten.

Although the Labor-party has no increasing political influence in this State, the labor associations are not inactive in pushing the eight-hour movement by pressure upon employers. The most remarkable development has been the strike ordered and carried out by the Horse-Shoers' Association, for the reason that it involved

ACTS OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE,

after the manner of the Sheffield Trades-Unions, which have been passed upon by the courts. The strike took place among the horse-shoers in the Metropolitan Street Railway Stables, from which the Association withdrew its men in a body. The Company had little difficulty in filling their places, with good workmen, too; and in a week the flurry was over. The movement

THE COURTS.

The Assignee of the Commercial After the Stockholders.

An Extraordinary Manufacturing Dodge Alleged Against a Large Company.

Arson Trial---Action Against the Lakeside---Bankruptcy---New Suits.

Mr. Jenkins, Assignee, yesterday filed bills in chancery against several stockholders of the Commercial Insurance Company, to compel the payment of their stock subscriptions. The bill declares the organization of the Company, the action of the Board of Directors with respect to taking notes for stock-subscriptions and mortgages to secure the same, and other matters which are familiar to the reader, and then proceeds to say that complainant is advised and believes, and therefore states, that said notes were security for, or represented, a trust fund, and ought to have been held or collected by the Board of Directors or officers of said Company for the benefit of the creditors thereof, and that he is informed and believes, and charges the truth to be, that many of the stockholders in said Company have, from time to time, and at divers times, sold and transferred their stock therein to other parties or persons, which sales and transfers were, from time to time, recognized by, and entered upon the books of said Company, and the certificates of stock held by such persons selling or transferring, were surrendered to said Company, and canceled, and new certificates of stock issued in lieu thereof, and, at the same time and times, the notes of the persons so selling and transferring stock, were taken up, canceled, or destroyed, and new stock notes in place thereof executed by the purchaser of such stock, payable and delivered to said Company.

After referring to the action of the Directors of the Company previous to the fire with regard to the declaration of dividends, and the illegality of such, and the loss of the Company by the great fire, its subsequent bankruptcy, and petitioner's appointment as Assignee, and the fact that he never received the stock-book of the Company, complainant states that he is informed and believes that the officers or Directors of said Commercial Insurance Company, or some or one of them after its said insolvency, and subsequent to the time of said fire, canceled or surrendered to the said defendant the said note or notes given by him for his said stock, and that he claims that said note or notes has or have been fully paid and satisfied, and further states, that he is advised and believes, and therefore charges that such cancelation or surrender was without any consideration, and was a violation of the duties of the said officers or directors of said bankrupt, and was and is illegal, fraudulent, and void, as to your orator and the creditors of said bankrupt, and in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that such cancelation or surrender ought to be decreed and held as illegal, null and void by this honorable Court, and that said defendant ought to be required to deliver to your orator said note or notes so surrendered, or to execute a new note or notes of like tenor and amount, and in lieu of said note or notes so canceled or surrendered, and to pay the amount unpaid on the stock held by him.

Wherefore complainant asks that said defendant may be brought to answer the premises in a court of equity, and state the amount of stock he owned at the time of the great fire, and how much remained unpaid upon the stock subscription, or stock note, or for the stock held and owned by him, how much had been paid upon such stock in cash, how much of such stock he held, and whether he now holds any such.

A SINGULAR MANUFACTURING DODGE ALLEGED.

In September last, David M. Ford applied for and obtained an injunction restraining the Chicago Water and Gas-Pipe Company from accumulating custom by the use of his name on their castings and showing a sign with his name thereon in front of their building. Ford, the plaintiff, who had gained considerable fame as a worker in metals, sold out in 1872 to the Chicago Water and Gas-Pipe Company for $320,000, who, probably with the laudable view of making money on the strength of Ford's reputation, kept his name in the foreground whenever it was practicable to do so. This hurt the new business which Ford had started, and in the fall of 1872 he obtained an injunction restraining them from imprinting his name on their castings, and from showing his name in front of their works. This they failed to comply with. The sign on which appeared the name of the well-known founder, they painted with a very light coat of invisible white, which left it as legible as ever, and the cabalistic sign still appeared on the castings. Complainant thought it was time to obtain another injunction, and yesterday morning his attorneys filed an application therefor, in which they recited the wrongs which complainant labored under. After detailing the facts that the original sign was, notwithstanding the original injunction, legible at a distance of 300 feet, complainant avers that, on the 22d day of April last, H. A. Stetson, Superintendent of the Jackson City Water-Works, Michigan, sent him a telegram requesting him to send immediately certain goods, which telegram the carrier took to the building occupied by the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company, "where it was opened by one Andrew J. Guilford, bookkeeper of the concern, who read it and sent an answer, a telegram, to the effect that the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company had not the goods on hand, but could send them by the following Saturday; on receipt of which answer Stetson telegraphed off to Cleveland, O., for the goods required. Complainant adds that Guilford, the book keeper of the Company, receipted for the telegram in the messenger's book, signing, "A. J. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer, G." On the 22d of April, complainant received from Stetson a letter by mail, virtually a repetition of the telegram above mentioned. To this complainant answered, on the 23d April, that he would ship them next day, and did so, receiving from Stetson a letter stating that he had received from complainant a reply to a telegraph, upon which he had sent to Cleveland. This led to an investigation by complainant, resulting in his learning that the C. W. & G. P. Company had undertaken to transact on their own account, and for their own benefit, a certain job which had been tendered him to perform, which caused him to apply for the writ of injunction, restraining them from so doing in the future. The application was granted.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

Leopold Cohn was held on a charge of setting fire to No. 471 State street. The testimony brought to substantiate the charge was that of an interested fire insurance agent, whose evidence showed that, judging from the appearance of things at the fire, especially from the fact that a quantity of the goods were burned while the surrounding wood was unharmed, the supposition that they had been saturated with kerosene was a very natural one. The only other testimony which in any manner tended to convict the prisoner of the offense charged was that of an expressman, who swore to certain admissions of Cohn to him. But the expressman was proven to be a man of very bad character, and not to be believed on oath.

On the other hand it was proved that the goods in the store at the time of the fire were worth at least $4,000, and that the insurance thereon was only $1,800, equally divided between the Allemania and the Millville Fire Insurance Companies. Before the conclusion of the testimony brought by A. M. Pence, defendant's counsel State's Attorney Reed acknowledged that were he on the jury he would feel compelled to acquit the prisoner, while Judge Tree said that he could not secure any other verdict than one of acquittal, under which circumstances the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

ACTION AGAINST THE LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

In Judge Porter's Court, the case of Rand, McNally & Co. v. The University Publishing Company was taken up for trial. This was a suit in which plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of $569.50 for printing and binding work done on the *Lakeside Monthly*. The counsel for the defense urged that the printing performed by plaintiff was poor in workmanship, that the binding was executed with a blind disregard to making the pages run in numerical order, and that the plates were mashed, causing altogether much more damage to the magazine than the claim which petitioners sue for. The evidence in the case was heard, when the counsel delivered short arguments in support of their side of the case, and the jury retired to deliver a sealed verdict, by agreement.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Orders for examinations under Sec. 26 were yesterday made in the estates of George F. Clark and Charles Peters.

The custodian and provisional Assignee in the estate of Leander Rockwell having converted into money fifty barrels of flour, forwarded by D. B. Sears & Sons, in ignorance of the proceedings in bankruptcy, which flour was received after adjudication, the Court yesterday made an order for the Assignee to pay said Sears & Sons the sum of $350.

It appearing that the only asset of importance in the estate of Charles G. Ubeller is the northeast quarter of Sec. 8, east, in Livingston County, which is mortgaged to one Cook for $2,000, and that said Cook is about to sell such property, the Assignee yesterday procured an order from the Court restraining said sale.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In Judge Booth's Court, the case of Charles Weiderbaum v. Town of Cicero came up again on a motion of defendant's counsel for a new trial. It will be remembered that plaintiff, while driving through the town with the classical name, got thrown into a ditch which the railroad authorities had caused to be dug across the principal thoroughfare, and broke his leg, for which he recovered in court $8,000 damages. The Court decided that, considering the amount of anguish plaintiff must have suffered at the time of the accident, the amount awarded by the jury was not excessive, and declined, accordingly, to grant the new trial applied for.

The case of J. F. Dole, administrator of the estate of John Wessals, v. Peter and Arthur Dwine, in which plaintiff sues to recover $5,000 in a plea of trespass in the case, was taken up in Judge Booth's Court yesterday. Wessals a short time previous to his death engaged defendants, by contract, to build him an iron smoke-stack on his premises on Blue Island avenue. In the construction thereof, by the alleged carelessness of defendants, Wessals was killed by the falling of a stone from the chimney, and it is to recover damages for his loss that the present action was brought. The case will go to the jury to-day.

The case of Schlieber v. The Northwestern Publishing Company, in which plaintiff tried to reach the pocket of the non-paid-up stockholders, was resumed yesterday morning, the arguments of counsel not having been delivered.

A decree of divorce was granted by Judge Gray, yesterday, to George E. Castleman, separating him from Lydia J., his wife. Defendant, some time since, complained to her husband that she wished for finer clothes than he was able to supply her from his moderate wages as a packer. Finding him obdurate, she packed up her effects and left her husband, to find a resting-place, and the means of earning the wherewithal to get the fine feathers she longed for, in one of the most notorious dens in the city. At present she is staying at a place on Randolph street, and sends daily messages to her husband to give her a call, as she is soon going to leave Chicago, and would like to see him before she goes. This is one of those cases in which Judge Gary's smiting asunder the manacles of matrimony is a real blessing.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Drake v. Cleaver went by default; damages for plaintiff, $221.47; as did also Petil v. Saunderson; damages, $428.38 in favor of plaintiff.

In the case of Grace v. Duane, tried on Tuesday before Acting Judge Bennick, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury's sealed verdict was in favor of plaintiff for $80.20 damages.

William G. Colloday, of the firm of Colloday, Trout & Co., asks in the Superior Court for a writ of attachment against T. Phillips and S. Gumpucht, co-partners under the name of Phillips & Co., who owe them $813.60, and are, according to petitioner's belief, about to make a fraudulent assignment of their effects so as to hinder or delay their creditors.

John M. Syder and William H. Miller bring suit in the Superior Court against Charles G. Sachs, on plea of trespass on the case. They charge Sachs with having collected the sum of $336 from parties indebted to them and retained it to his own special benefit, refusing to account for it to complainants. As the latter believe Sachs, to be an utterly unreliable and impecunious individual they ask for a capias by which he can be arrested and held to bail, pending the result of the civil suit they are instituting against him.

John Donnelly was charged with having suffered from an attack of the prevalent epidemic of driving away another citizen's horse and buggy, but the evidence being too slight to secure a conviction he was found not guilty.

In the Circuit Court, Thomas G. Dunning asks for a writ of capias wherewith to bring one Joseph Kump to bail. Joseph induced him, by plausible praising of his upholstery business, and the immense profits which it yielded every week, to buy a half share thereof for $400, and further to put in $45 for the purchase of additional stock. Plaintiff soon discovered that Kump's statements with regard to his business were delusive, and wanted his money back, which Kump refused. Wherefore complainant asks for a capias to secure Kump while he seeks to recover by process of law.

Marcus L. Kaiser and William J. Kirk ask in the Circuit Court for an attachment against the goods and effects of one Francis J. Ruth, who has become indebted to plaintiffs in $233.33, which he declines to pay, for the rent of the first floor of No. 22 West Madison street, for the month of April, 1873. Ruth is not a resident of this State, but lives in Baltimore, Md.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, v. John E. Chapman; bill, $15,000 damages, William V. Kay, $5,000; John C. Dore, $10,000; Joseph F. Armour, $10,000, and Harmon Spruance, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,934—Thomas G. Downing v. Joseph Kump; affidavit for capias. 6,935—Appeal. 6,936—Marcus L. Kaiser and William J. Kirk v. Francis J. Ruth; attachment, $233.33. 6,938—Wm. Pettis and Nathaniel W. Ingalls v. Charles T. Boggs, James P. Root, Charles H. Atkins, Joseph H. McPherson, Jonah Evans, John W. Kimberly, Robert Gentry, and George J. Brine; redocketed case reversed by Supreme Court; assumpsit, $3,000. 6,939—Samuel and John Pedgriff v. Mary McDonald; petition for mechanic's lien for $195.95. 6,940—Suppressed for service. 6,941—Samuel Green v. J. B. Robinson; confession of judgment, $166.87.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,361—John W. Garvey v. Frederick Fale and the Maywood Company; petition for mechanic's lien for $540 on Lots 6 to 10, inclusive, in square 235, being a ½ of w ½ of said square, in the village of Cook County, Illinois. 43,362—Sarah Jane v. William H. Britney; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 43,363—Eugene J. Riley v. James W. Havans; replevin of three sets of parlor furniture. 43,364—The Peck-Smith Manufacturing Company v. August Wagners; petition to supply record. 43,365—W. S. Colloday et al. v. T. Phillips and S. Gumpucht; attachment, $813.60. 43,366—Otto Hodgemann v. Auguste and George Theske; petition for mechanic's lien for $211.65 on Lots 5 and 6, Block 8, in L. Hodge's Subdivision of blocks in Sherman's Subdivision of e ½ of w ½ of s e ¼ of Sec. 28, T. 39, N. R. 14, e of 3 P. M. 43,367—John M. Snyder and William H. Miller v. Charles G. Sachs; trespass on the case, $500. 43,368—Erastus B. Treat v. Ira S. Smith, J. G. Williamson, and E. H. Bingham; assumpsit, $500. 43,369—Richard Walley et al. v. John Watt and George B. Johnson; assumpsit, $800. 43,370—Samuel G. Spaulding et al. v. Same; same, $600. 43,371—F. M. Kantzler et al. v. W. Bennett; assumpsit, $268.19. 43,372—Charles F. Reynolds et al. v. Julius Davis and R. C. Hammill; assumpsit, $600. 43,373—Henry Prechage v. John H. and Barbara Bollman; petition for mechanics' lien, $139, on Lot 8, in C. A. Norton's Subdivision of E ½ of Block 54, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of E ½ of Block 54, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, T. 40, N. R., 14 E., 3 P. M.

CHICAGO CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-first annual meeting of this large and influential body of ministers and churches was held with the church in Blue Island, the Rev. S. F. Dickinson, pastor, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of both pastors and delegates from the numerous churches. The Rev. William A. Bartlett was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke Registrar for the year. The Forty-seventh street and the Clinton street, two new churches, and the Rev. John Bradshaw, pastor of the latter, from the St. Lawrence, New York, and the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, from the New York and Brooklyn Associations, were received to membership. The Revs. E. F. Williams, E. N. Packard, and F. Bascom, D. D., were appointed Home Missionary Committee. The following ministers, having changed their residence, were voted letters of dismission and recommendation to other associations in their present vicinity: Revs. A. L. Rankin, F. W. Bush, E. H. Smith, H. W. Cobb, J. H. Laird, and J. Cadwalader. The report of the spiritual condition of the churches, without exception, as far as represented in this meeting, revealed a healthy, sound, vigorous, and thrifty external and spiritual prosperity, which foreshadowed great good for the future, and made it obvious on every hand that these pastors and their flocks are alive to their responsibility, and are hard at work in the thorough evangelization of their respective vicinities.

An application was made on behalf of Miss E. E. Newman for approbation to preach the Gospel. After a very spirited and spicy discussion, participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Fisk, Boardman, Bartlett, W. A. Chamberlain, Holyoke, Huntington, Packard, and others, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

The next meeting will be held at Evanston, on the second Tuesday of October, at 2 o'clock p. m., when the following question will be discussed: "Ought women to be admitted to the ministry?" An essay on systematic benevolence will also then be read by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Church of this city.

The Association closed its sessions with religious services last evening, a discourse of great excellence being delivered by the Rev. Moses Smith, of the Leavitt Street Church, Chicago.

JUBILEE NOTES.

Meeting of the Jubilee Ball Managers.

Shall There Be a Jubilee Chorus of One Thousand Chicago Boys and Girls?

What the Press Abroad Have to Say of Chicago.

A meeting of the one hundred gentlemen whose names have already been published as general managers of the Jubilee Ball, on Friday, June 6, is called to meet at the Gardner House at 8 p. m. this evening. A full attendance is requested, as the time for preparations is short. The number of invitations issued cannot exceed one thousand.

It is in discussion and will probably be carried into effect to bring into Thursday's programme of the great jubilee concert a choral sung by a picked chorus of one thousand from the public schools of Chicago.

The press everywhere are discussing the Chicago Jubilee. Excursions from St. Louis and Cincinnati are to take place. Word was received yesterday that a party of Bostonians will come through in a special car to see New Chicago and hear the jubilee. How the jubilee is received abroad will be shown in the following extracts only a few among the kindly congratulations of the press of the country, at the fact that Chicago is at jubilation point. Read how they talk about Chicago, and thank God you belong to a city so favored in well-wishes abroad:

From the Des Moines Register.

The City of Chicago is about to avail herself of the earliest opportunity offered to invite her friends to see the rebuilt city. The railroads entering the city meet the public liberally, and offer excursion tickets at low rates.

This will afford an opportunity to visit Chicago which many people will not be slow in accepting. The Chicago fire was a wonder. Rebuilt Chicago is a greater wonder. No one could imagine the dreadful havoc and dreary desolation wrought by the conflagration without seeing it. Nor can pen now depict to the imagination the wonders, the magic, the magnificence of the new Chicago. The crowning triumph and capping wonder of American energy and Western enterprise had most conspicuous manifestation in Chicago. And, leaving out of mind the disaster and ruin inflicted by the fire, and not taking into consideration the marvels of its rapid rebuilding, the city, as it stands, a great group of the finest buildings, the most elaborate architecture, and the most artistic ornamentation, to be seen on this continent, if not superlative above all present cities in the world, is something every man and every woman will find delight in seeing and have pride in admiring. It is safe to say that the June days of jubilee will see a vast crowd of sight-seekers pouring into Chicago.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Chicago persists in being a miracle to the rest of our planet. Its rapid growth in population and wealth, during the last decade, was one of the stupendous wonders of the age. The manner in which it has arisen from the ashes of its late conflagration is even a greater wonder. Only a year and a half have elapsed since it was burned to the ground, its entire business portion having gone up in smoke; and already it is rebuilt in grander and more splendid proportions than before.

Such an achievement deserves to be commemorated, and we are glad to observe that Chicago is preparing to "send greeting" to her friends and well-wishers throughout the Great West. An immense entertainment is proposed which is to assume the form of a grand musical jubilee, to take place in the first week in June, commencing on the 3d proximo.

Arrangements have been made for excursion rates on all lines of railroads leading into Chicago, and the crowd thronging to the city, from all directions, will be immense. We are promised a fuller programme of the affair, which we will give hereafter. But Chicago never does things by halves, and we know that it will be one of the greatest occasions which has ever taken place in the West.

From the Watertown (Wis.) Republican.

Chicago will have a grand musical jubilee on the first week of June next, which will continue for two days, under the management of Mr. Patrick S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame. Three hundred musicians will participate in this great musical soiree. The Governors of all the Western States will receive special invitation to be present, and the whole country is expected to participate in the grand event. The railroad companies will issue tickets at reduced rates, and Chicago will be doubtless filled to overflowing.

From the Milwaukee News.

Numerous circulars, advertisements, and other announcements inform us that, during the coming month of June, Chicago will celebrate by a grand musical and terpsichorial jubilee its resurrection from death by the fire monster. The Chicago jubilee is well thought of; that city has reason to rejoice over its recovery from the terrible prostration to which it was subjected, and the whole country sympathized with it in its affliction, so will the whole country rejoice with it, if it does not participate, in its jubilation.

A PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

Murder of a Young Girl by a Jealous Admirer—Suicide of the Murderer.

Philadelphia (May 11) Dispatch to the New York Times.

A tragedy of shocking atrocity was enacted in this city late on Saturday night, in a tenement-house, No. 456 New Market street, which resulted in the murder of a young girl, and the self-destruction of the murderer. About 10 o'clock smoke was seen to issue from an attic of the premises named, occupied by an Irish shoemaker named Jerry White. The door of the room was found locked by persons who rushed up to extinguish the flames. An entrance was effected, when White was discovered lying upon the floor dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The mattress of the bed had been fired, and after the flames were extinguished, stretched out upon it the lifeless body of a young and beautiful girl was found with the flesh upon her lower limbs partly burned. The lower portion of the throat was horribly mutilated and slashed almost from ear to ear. In a pool of blood, in which the corpse of White lay, a bloody razor was discovered, with which the barbarous work was done. The girl's bonnet was found where she had left it on a chair. Her shawl was neatly folded away on a chest. A lamp was also burning upon a stand in the room, with the chimney turned back as if it had been carelessly handled. White used the attic as a lodging place, and lived alone. The girl was identified as Mary Bracken, 16 years of age, who resided with her parents, at No. 11 Clark place, in the immediate vicinity.

Deputy Conner Lees was sent for, and, when he arrived, took charge of the bodies and had them removed to the Morgue. Meanwhile the news spread rapidly, and a great crowd collected in the street in front of the premises occupied by White, and the greatest excitement prevailed. This morning the Coroner's physician held a post-mortem examination upon the remains. The bodies were stretched out upon marble slabs in the dead-room, and the sight they presented was horrible. The heavy jaws of the man White were set in rigid firmness, and presented a striking contrast to the pale and beautiful features of the dead girl. The larynx of Miss Bracken was found to have been severed, and five deep gashes extended from the left ear almost around to the right. The jugular vein was cut, and the carotid artery also. The lower extremities were burned from the hips down and the left foot was nearly consumed. One thumb was cut off, and several gashes also appeared upon the hands. White's wind-pipe was severed in two places, and a gash eight inches in length was cut in the throat. Both the jugular vein and the carotid artery were severed, and his face bore visible marks, as if the girl had forced her finger-nails into the chin. In his hand were found tufts of hair which, upon being compared with that of Miss Bracken, was found to correspond.

White is said to have loved the girl for a long while. He had lived with her mother for a number of years, and was very intimate with the family. He induced her to visit his attic under some plea, and it is believed that he murdered her from a premeditated intention. No outcry or disturbance was heard to issue from the room, but there is every evidence that the poor girl fought desperately for life. After he had killed her, he set the bed on fire with the lamp, then cut his own throat. The girl has borne a good character, but there are rumors that she lived on intimate terms with White. The cause of the murder is supposed to have been jealousy, as White had hinted that he would get the girl in trouble. He is 40 years old, has been in the country eight years, and has a family living in Bedford, England, whom he abandoned.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

Judge Caton's Views of the Approaching Election.

From the Inter-Ocean.

The Hon. J. Y. Scammon:

DEAR SIR: The approaching election of Judge of the Supreme Court to the place now occupied by Judge Lawrence should interest all residing within the district at least. Judicial elections differ widely from those which are political, and I remember with great satisfaction that, in our State at least, they have not been subject to political control. If ardent politicians have seen proper in several cases to get nominations made for Judges of the Supreme Court, the voters have always felt at liberty to disregard them when the candidates were not entirely acceptable, so it has often happened that Judges have been elected in districts where those who disagreed with them in politics were in the ascendant, and to this may be largely attributed the high position which our Supreme Court holds among the States. Whenever the judicial office shall become the prize or the plaything of political parties, then indeed we may well regret that the judiciary has ever been made elective. Politicians elected by their party recognize an allegiance to the party; that is, they submit their individual opinions to the aggregate judgment of their party. However proper this may be in political affairs, the very proposition to apply the rule to judicial action would shock every right-thinking man; and I am sure no one will appreciate this more readily than yourself. Hence it is that I would deprecate all party nominations for judicial offices; and, if made, would advise all those who may regard my opinions as worthy of any consideration to recognize no binding force in such nominations. In his judicial action the upright Judge must know no party friendships and no animosities, but only the law as it is, and as he is sworn to administer it; and the Judge who, from any consideration, shall ever depart from this rigid rule, will at once be mistrusted by every one, and will soon sink into the lowest depths of universal contempt. Whenever this shall happen, you, and I, and all, will feel that our tenure to our property, our lives, our all, is greatly weakened. Distrust in the integrity of the judiciary is the most painful distrust that can arise in civilized society; and I pray you and all others who can fully appreciate its importance to lend your best influence against any action which might tend to create such distrust, and especially which should justify it.

Since I left home I observe in the papers that some interest is felt and even excitement has arisen as to the mode of giving effect to the provisions of our Constitution on the subject of railways, and some have even suggested that Judges should be elected by the producers with a view to decisions favoring their interest. The very proposition is so gross an insult to the intelligence and integrity of those producers, that I am sure they would spurn it with the contempt it deserves. Should the suggestion be adopted, and a man be found so lost to self-respect as to accept a place on the Supreme Bench with even an implied pledge to make a particular decision, by that very act he would proclaim himself to be in the market, and would be purchased from those to whom he had already sold himself, so soon as a sufficient price should be offered. I sincerely trust that no such degradation—no such affliction—is reserved for our people. What would be thought if the merchants, the mechanics, or the railways should avow their purpose to elect a Judge pledged to some particular decision in their favor and against the producers? The declaration of such a purpose by any one class of voters should and would raise a howl of indignation throughout the length and breadth of the land, and would effectually destroy any sympathy to which the parties might otherwise be entitled. I am sure that the producing class are possessed of too much intelligence, and are actuated by principles too elevated, to be guilty of such weakness and folly. Besides, all the questions involved, so far as I understand them, are such as may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for its final decision after they shall have been decided by our own Supreme Court, and they are no doubt of such a character that whichever party may be defeated in our court will appeal the case to the Federal Court; so that it is not of the least earthly moment which way our Supreme Court may decide it, so far as the final determination is concerned. Indeed, it is one of those cases where the parties might, with great propriety, agree to a *proforma* decision in the State courts, and make the great contest in the court of final resort, where it must come at last.

Before closing I wish to refer to one other subject which has served for much newspaper discussion and some public excitement, and that is the administration of criminal jurisprudence.

Within the last year there seems to have been a carnival of blood—an epidemic of murder—not only in our own, but in several of the other States, and by a remarkable coincidence errors seem to have crept into an unusual number of convictions, which has compelled the courts of last resort to interpose the rules of law and order new trials, and of this some persons, and even some influential papers, have allowed themselves to complain, and even to raise an outcry against the courts for thus administering the law as it is. It is the proudest boast of all enlightened Governments that every citizen is under the protection of the law. The law is made for both the just and the unjust, for the guilty and the innocent—all recognize the impropriety of punishing the murderer without a trial and conviction, no matter how patent his crime may be. The same law and the same propriety which secures this to the criminal also declares that certain rules shall be observed in his trial, and if they are not observed it declares that he shall have another trial, in which those rules shall be observed, and it has appointed the Supreme Court to examine and determine whether such rules have been observed, and, if they have not, to order a new trial; and the reason of this is, that the law which you and I and all have helped to make has declared that the observance of such rules is necessary to protect the innocent against unjust accusations, and judicial history shows that even the strict enforcement of these rules has sometimes failed to prevent the shedding of innocent blood on the scaffold. You, sir, can appreciate what sometimes even intelligent people fail to appreciate, that it is as much the duty of the Court to inforce these rules in favor of the red-handed murderer as of him whose guilt is more doubtful.

The highest duty which can ever devolve upon a Judge is to stand up in the face of popular clamor, unawed by any measure of excitement, and administer the law as it is, even in the face of personal danger. The judiciary should stand like a rock in the ocean, against which the raging and threatening waves of passion and excitement may dash and expend themselves in vain. This must always be a sublime sight to the calm observer, and whenever he beholds it he feels a renewed security in his person and estate. I know there is no man who will recognize these fundamental truths sooner than yourself, and I submit that it is the highest duty of influential journals, which have such potent influence upon public opinion and have such facilities for leading it into proper channels, to devote their energies to the maintenance of what all thinking men recognize to be right, and to uphold the judiciary in the fearless discharge of its duty. Such support is most needed when such duty is most unpleasant, and especially when opposed by public excitement.

In conclusion, allow me to state through you to the public that I propose to carry into practical effect my suggestion by voting for the re-election of Judge Lawrence, who is just as acceptable to me as a Judge as if we had always agreed politically. I have known him well for thirty years, and have observed his course while on the Bench for the last nine years, and for myself I feel that we cannot afford to lose the benefit of his long experience, his sound learning, and, above all, his unwavering integrity. Truly yours,

J. D. CATON.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The public will give special attention to the above able letter of the Hon. John D. Caton, for many years Chief Justice of Illinois, to Mr. Scammon. It is a convincing, in fact, unanswerable, argument in favor of the election of Judge Lawrence. It is to be hoped it will have a controlling influence in the canvass, and that Illinois, always proud of her able and upright Judiciary, will be spared the scandal and the danger of electing a man to the Supreme Court of the State pledged in advance not to decide questions according to the Constitution, the law, and the facts, but to carry out the views and wishes of certain conventions, to whose manipulations he may owe his office. Judge Caton is a man full of years and honors, and he can have no motive for giving his opinions on this question except the welfare of the State. From the Pacific coast he looks back to his home with anxious forebodings, lest the arts of the demagogue should foist upon the tribunal of last resort a mere politician, whose very platform marks him as a man not to be trusted. From the dire calamity that threatens the State may the sterling, honest voters of the Fifth Judicial District preserve us.

In this most important matter Mr. Scammon occupies the humiliating position of a mere organ-grinder. He does not live in Judge Lawrence's district, and, therefore, will not take sides. Nobody knows better than Mr. Scammon that a very large proportion of the cases that come before the Supreme Court are taken from this city. The whole State is interested in the character of the Judges from each district. Hence, the deep interest manifested in this election by the people, and especially by the bar of this city, is perfectly legitimate. A certain class of our people have secured a pledge from Judge Craig, in consideration of their votes, that he will decide, if elected, all questions that come before him according to their directions; has Mr. Scammon also got an assurance that if his school fund and tax-fighting operations come before the Court, Judge Craig will do all he can to let our distinguished citizen go "unwhipt of justice." Mr. Scammon is striving by a legal quibble to get the United States Court to permit him to grab $50,000 from the poor policy-holders of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. Other "ways that are dark" and the pressing necessity of a few more subscribers from his "stale and *unprofitable*" newspaper haunt his dreams. In honest courts he sees an appalling ghost and cries in despair "Take any other shape but that." Poor Scammon!!

JUSTICE.

—The railroad shops in Sacramento have orders to build twelve locomotives—the first in California.

THE RAILROADS.

Delay in the Shipment of Iron from Lake Superior.

Tunnel No. 3---The Mobile & Ohio Road---Chicago's Loss---Col. De Graff.

The extreme severity of the winter, and its protracted duration, have delayed the shipment of iron from the mines in the Lake Superior region. In the vicinity of Negaunee there is quite a depth of snow—in many places two feet on the level. When taken out of the mines, the ore was piled up on the snow alongside the track, to await shipment on the opening of navigation. The return of spring is causing the snow to melt so rapidly as to throw vast masses of the ore upon the track, and block it. More than a dozen vessels are lying at Escanaba, awaiting cargoes. They will soon be supplied, for, on Monday last, 500 car-loads of ore were transported over the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Escanaba, and the probability is that, as soon as the weather and track become settled, ten trains of fifty car-loads each will be a regular daily event.

The several extensions to the new mines are being pushed as vigorously as the nature of the season will admit, and the prospect is that the shipment of last year will be exceeded by at least half a million tons. The Saginaw Mine, where the accident occurred which resulted in the death of the Captain of the Mining Corps, on Saturday last, is the property of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, and has just been connected with the Northwestern Company's system of tracks. It is being opened, and promises to yield abundantly. The work on the extensions to the Breen Mine, in the Menomonee region, has not been resumed.

TUNNEL NO. THREE.

The contractors who have spent a year or more in trying to excavate Tunnel No. 3, on the Madison Extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, near Sparta, got a hole through the 3,800 feet bore yesterday. A vast quantity of "bottom" remains to be taken out, and there is but slight prospect of the rails being laid through to Sparta and beyond into LaCrosse before September next. The unsurpassed beauty of the scenery along this route will render it exceedingly attractive to travelers and tourists. The entire route, from Madison to LaCrosse, traverses a region abounding in rugged, picturesque prospects. Tunnels Nos. 1 and 2 were finished early in the season, and the intervening track is all ready for the iron. The unfinished condition of the big tunnel is the only obstacle in the way of opening the through line to LaCrosse and Winona.

THE MOBILE & OHIO.

The Directors of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad have just held their twenty-fifth annual meeting. It was half jubilee and wholly congratulatory. They felicitated themselves that a road 516 miles in length, crossing seven degrees of latitude, and opening up a comparative wilderness, had been constructed by their energy, for the "demon of war" had presided over its birth, and during four bloody years it was the sport of contending armies. The close of the war left the road an extensive wreck, and, as 65 per cent of its original cost had been lost, the Company were bankrupt. They offered to sell out insignificantly cheap to the Illinois Central, but the latter were not politic enough to buy. The eight intervening years have witnessed its severe struggles to keep above water, but it now stands on a firm basis, and shows a net revenue of $1,022,285.40 for the last fiscal year. In 1868 the earnings were $1,850,601.59, and, in 1872, $2,952,507.59, an increase of 15 per cent per annum. The property of the Company is variously estimated at from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000. As the excess of earnings have invariably been expended in repairs and improvements, the Directors felt justified in recommending an increase of stock, giving one new share to the present stockholders for each share held by them—25 per cent to be paid, and the remaining 75 per cent to be as dividend, and represented by property acquired by the Company. The vote on this proposition was, 29,982 for and 816 against. It will yield $1,116,618.96 to be applied in improvements and equipments.

The Mobile & Ohio is the great cotton road of the South. During the year ending April 1, 1873, it moved 184,676 bales of cotton. Of this amount 165,824 bales went south for transhipment at Mobile. Only 17,819 bales were moved North. How much greater proportion might have been diverted Northward had the opportunity to control this line in the interest of Chicago been seized, it is, perhaps, not profitable to calculate; but, as it remains the leading railway in the South, it is certainly a matter of regret that lack of enterprise and sagacity should force it to seek close connections with St. Louis to our comparative exclusion.

One remarkable feature is, that for twenty years the road has enjoyed an immunity from serious accident. No road in the country, of the same length, has been in operation so long a time, and performed as much business, with this record: that no passenger has been killed by causes beyond his own control.

PERSONAL.

Col. C. A. DeGraff, the veteran contractor, who got snow-bound with his railroad gang west of New Ulm, Minn., during one of the terrible storms of last winter, has resumed work on the extension of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and expects to have it completed across the boundary line between Minnesota and Dakota by the 1st of June. This line is run in advance of settlements, but the easy terms on which land can be procured, together with its fertility, it is thought, will rapidly populate the country.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Pan Handle) Railroad Companies took possession of their new office, northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, yesterday afternoon. The room is handsomely fitted up, and has two street entrances. Tickets to all points South and East can be obtained there in the future. The old office on the West Side will be closed in a day or two.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following Directors: John Crerar, T. B. Blackstone, John B. Drake, J. McGregor Adams, and D. Willis James. They will have a meeting within a short time, and elect officers.

An Actress Prostrated with Grief at the Death of Her Horse.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.

The accident at the matinee at the Grand Opera House last Saturday, during the performance of the Mazeppa scene by Miss Leo Hudson, with her trained pony "Black Bess," receives a touch of pathos in the announcement of the severe illness of the actress, caused by grief at the death of the pony. Miss Hudson was passionately attached to her beautiful pet, which had been her constant companion for a long time, and which was an uncommonly intelligent and tractable animal. It was her custom to give "Black Bess" a good share of the care she required, and the affection of the latter for her mistress was as remarkable as the perfection wherewith she always performed her part of the play.

As soon as the accident occurred Miss Hudson summoned a veterinary surgeon, and every effort was made to save the life of the pony, but in vain. Miss Hudson, bruised and lacerated as she was by her severe fall, never left her pet until it was dead, but sat holding its head in her arms, talking to it and soothing its sufferings as she might have done for a human being she loved. When it died she became almost frantic with grief. Her own injuries had seriously shocked her nerves, but she held out for more than twelve hours by the side of her dying pony, utterly refusing to leave it even for the sake of the rest and care she herself needed almost as imperatively as did her poor, dumb patient. When the pony died she was utterly exhausted with the shock of her injuries and her loss of sleep, and this, with her passionate grief, brought on an attack of brain-fever, in which condition she lay all day yesterday in her room at the St. Clair House. She constantly bemoans the loss of her pet pony, which was doubly endeared to her, in that it was not only a companion but a means of gaining a livelihood.

How to Settle the Modoc Question.

A sage Piute has enlightened a Nevada newspaper writer as to his plan for disposing of the Modocs. He said that it was "no good" to fight them with guns, and that the way the Piutes would fix them would be to inform them that they wanted to have a big talk with them. Then when they came to have the talk all would be seated in a circle, each Piute with a Modoc at his left hand. Each Piute would manage to have a big stone within reach or in his pocket. The big talk would proceed until a signal was given, when each Piute would seize hold of the right wrist of his Modoc neighbor with his left hand, and then with his right would grasp his rock and smash in the Modoc's skull, "no gun, no knife," said he, "kill 'em all with rock."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.
STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian ports at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, May 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 24, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports.....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.....35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....38.00 Currency.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:
Batavia.....May 17 | Russia.....May 21
Calabria.....May 24 | Java.....May 28
Parthia.....May 31 | Cuba.....June 4
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other steerage lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

LAWN MOWER.

Excelsior Lawn Mower

For Hand or Horse Power.

Is simple and durable. It will not clog or easily get out of repair. It has received the highest commendation from every one who has used them in the past, and taken the FIRST PREMIUM in every instance where shown at the various Fairs in 1870, '71, and '72.
LAWN AND FIELD ROLLERS, of all sizes, constantly on hand.
Send for descriptive circulars, or call and examine machine, at
W. H. BANKS & CO.'S
Seed and Implement Warehouse, 46 and 48 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap; 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.
COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

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Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.
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CAPON SPRINGS & BATHS,
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Any one in search of a really Medicinal Mineral Water and Bath, and, at same time, a most charming and attractive summer resort, will do well to procure and read our descriptive Pamphlet. Terms $15 and $18 per week with discounts on family bills as stated in Pamphlet. Apply by mail to FRAZIER & SALE, Proprietors.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND, O., April 24, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.
Dividend orders can be had on application to JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.
THE MORNING CALL.
A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheek and bright-eyed little girl making an early visit to the Flower Garden given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
110 West Washington-st., and 175 Twenty-second-st.

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NOW OPEN.
The World's Greatest Exhibition!
CORNER OF
WEST MADISON & ELIZABETH-STS.

FOREPAUGH'S GRAND
Menageries, Museums, Circus.
LARGEST MENAGERIES ON EARTH.
Grand New Museums. Magnificent Circus.
A Daily Banquet of Pleasure and Instruction. Beauties of Art. Wonders of Science. Marvels of Mechanism. Triumphs of Skill. Wonderful Riders. Skillful Acrobats. Matchless Gymnasts. Beautiful Horses. Performing Animals. The World's Latest, Greatest, and Finest Amusement Enterprise.
Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.
To accommodate the vast numbers of people who desire to attend, three entertainments will be given on next Saturday, corner Twenty-second and State-sts., at 10, at 2, and at 7 o'clock.
After leaving Chicago, the GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOWS will exhibit in all the principal towns in the STATE OF MICHIGAN.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.

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TO NIGHT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS' Original and only
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MINSTRELS.
From the St. James Theatre, New York.
THE MOST TALENTED ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES:
Orchestra and Orchestra Circle.....75 cents.
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THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, May 14 and 15, O'Keefe's Sparkling Comedy of
WILD OATS.
ROVER.....EDWIN ADAMS.
Friday, Benefit of Edwin Adams, when he will appear for the first time in this city in "THE INCONSTANT."
Next week—ENOCH ARDEN.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
KITTY BLANCHARD
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GRAND ATTRACTION THIS WEEK—Wednesday evening, May 14,
BAD DICKEY.
NEW SONGS. NEW FACES. NEW DANCES.
McKEE RANKIN every night in a favorite farce.
MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SE-U-SAN.

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BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Thursday, May 15, 1873, and during the week, LAST THREE NIGHTS of Bartley Campbell's GREATEST SUCCESS entitled
"RISKS."
HOUSES CROWDED. THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE!
SCENERY—Long Island Sound! Duglayn Cottage! The Varney Villa, Illuminated!
Saturday—Last "Risks" Matinee.
In rehearsal, "Through Fire," "Magnolia," and "The Gentle Savage."

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Enthusiastic Reception of the
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Secure Your Seats Early.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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(Formerly Nixon's.)
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. WONDERFUL SUCCESS of
VANEK,
The Great Decapitator and Electrician Extraordinary. The Ladies of Chicago are respectfully notified that arrangements have been made with H. H. Howard, Jeweler, 233 West Madison-st., for the reserving of seats, where will also be on exhibition Vanek's Presents from the Crowned Heads of Europe and Asia. Childs Brothers, Tumbowlonicoists, will appear every evening.

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH.
ENTERTAINMENT this Evening,
For the Benefit of the Sunday School Library.
TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

LEGAL.

Insolvent Act of 1869.
Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth: In the County Court of the County of Wentworth:
In the matter of Thomas Thomson, trading under the name, style, and firm of Thomas Thomson & Co., an insolvent.
On the sixteenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said act.
Dated at the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
THOMAS THOMSON,
By Barry & Malone, his attorneys ad litem.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

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May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. STONE,
Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

DR. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
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FOURTH PAGE—EDITORIALS: More Progress Backward—Flexible Courts—Another Railroad Bond-Fight—Railroad Charges and Operating Expenses. FARMERS AND PRODUCERS: Second Day's Proceedings of the Farmers' and Producers' Convention at New York—Resolutions and Speeches. THE GRAIN-TRADE: Dissatisfaction with Chicago Corn-Inspection. THE OHIO RAILROAD LAW: The State Supreme Court Declares It Unconstitutional. CHINA: A Curious Custom. THE INDIANS: Additional Accounts of the Last Fight with the Modocs—Two Soldiers Killed and Eight Wounded—The Savages Flanked and Pursued by the Warm Spring Indians—The Troops and Warriors in Hot Pursuit at Last Accounts. LOUISIANA: The Kellogg Government to Be Sustained by the National Executive, if It Takes All the Troops in the Country to Do It—Proclamation by Gen. McEnery Denouncing the Sacking of Gun-Shops—All Quiet at St. Martinsville—The Tax-Resisters Surrender, and Are Released on Parole. RAILROAD-FREIGHTING: A Suggestion. MR. McCORMICK: An Explanatory Letter.

FIFTH PAGE—THE KANSAS BUTCHERY: Particulars of the Labette County Horror—The Diabolical Crimes of the Bender Gang—Finding the Bodies of Eleven Victims—Wholesale Arrest of Persons Implicated in the Murders—Intense Excitement Among the People in the Vicinity. THE JUBILEE: Movement Among the Chicago Hotel-Men—Their Pledge as to Prices During Gala-Week. THE DIXON HORROR: Recovery of Bodies—Burying the Dead—The Injured. COAL-MINE DISASTER: Fifty Persons Penned Up in a Burning Shaft Near Pictou, N. S.—Little Hope Entertained of Rescuing Any of the Victims. THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT: Meeting in Macon County, Ill.—The Hon. John Scofield, of Clark County, Ill., Recommended by a Meeting at Vandalia as a Candidate to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Resignation of Judge Thornton—Farmers' Convention at Centralia, Ill.—J. P. Johnson Nominated for Judge of the Twenty-third Circuit—Address of the Central Committee of the Muscatine County (Ia.) Industrial Convention—County Committees of the Illinois State Farmers' Association. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE: The Funeral—Ceremonies at Washington. ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTH PAGE—LOUISIANA: Progress of the War—Fighting in the Teche Country—Alleged Attempt to Kill the Bogus Governor, Kellogg—Movements of United States Troops—Action of the National Administration. THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION: Important Meeting of the Board of Directors. SNOW-STORMS: In Texas and New Mexico—Fruit Ruined. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE: Particulars of His Death—The Funeral in New York—Sketch of His Career. THE DIXON HORROR: More About the Bridge—The Coroner's Inquest—Sunday Services. CHICAGO MUSICAL JUBILEE: Programme of the Affair. THE RED MAN'S PRAYER: A Poem.

SEVENTH PAGE—WOMAN'S RIGHTS: Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, Gives His Views on the Myra Bradwell Case—The Recent Modifications of the Civil Status Giving Women a Separate Legal Existence—The Paramount Destiny and Mission of Woman—The Laws of the Creator. FRENCH TRAITS—III.: An Essay by Prof. William Mathews, of the University of Chicago. QUEENS OF THE KITCHEN: An Essay by Miss Margaret F. Buchanan. OBITUARY: John Stuart Mill. HUMOR: A Collection of Comicalities. THE GUARDIAN CAT: An Interesting Story.

EIGHTH PAGE—FINANCIAL: The Chicago Money Market—Failure of a Prominent Grain-Speculator—The Capital and "Water" Per Mile of the Great Trunk-Lines. COMMERCIAL: Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week—Chicago Lumber Market—Herkimer County (N. Y.) Dairy Market—New York Dry Goods Market—European Markets—Buffalo Live-Stock Market—New York, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and New Orleans Produce Markets. BRIDGE DISASTERS: A Reminiscence.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Wild Oats."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company. "Bad Dickey."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Josh Hart's Theatre Comique Combination.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. San Francisco Minstrels.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS—Madison street, corner of Elizabeth.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Carlotta Stanley. "Crime; or, Secrets of City Life."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 15, 1873.

Stokes' case has been taken to the Court of Appeals on a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court refusing him a new trial.

A citizen of New York gave the United States in his will half a million dollars toward the payment of the national debt, but the Courts of that State declare the bequest invalid.

Gov. Washburne has not yet heard officially that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will refuse to take the St. Croix & Superior land-grant. The statement to that effect was false.

General Agramonte, one of the ablest and most successful of the Cuban insurgent leaders, was killed in a recent battle, which resulted in his death and the defeat of his force, with a loss of 80.

The Constituent Cortes, just elected in Spain, has an overwhelming majority of Federal Republicans, of whom there are 310. The Radicals, Internationalists, Independent Republicans, and Monarchists number in all only 78.

The 375,000 penny postal-cards sent to the New York Post-Office were sold in two days, and another batch of 1,000,000 has been called for by the Postmaster. Most of those which have reappeared in the mails bear advertisements.

The Galesburg Farmers' Club has resolved to support Judge Lawrence in the coming judicial election. They declare him to be an incorruptible and learned Judge, and denounce the Princeton Convention which nominated his opponent as a gross fraud upon the farmers.

A prominent member of the Boston Board of Brokers, a young man 36 years old, who has hitherto borne an unsullied name, was arrested yesterday for forgery. His method was to alter the figures of stock-certificates, raising certificates for one, two, and three shares, to one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred, respectively. By these operations he has swindled various parties out of $200,000.

The burning mine at Pictou is the grave, it is now stated, of no less than seventy-five men. Of these, twenty-six leave behind them wives and children to mourn their loss. Six men managed to crawl from the shafts after the first explosion, but two of them will die of their hurts. The first explosion has been followed by others, one of which was heard for four miles, and another is said to have destroyed a rescue party of thirty volunteers. All the shafts of the mine have been swept by the flames, which are still burning, and it is not possible that a single soul can escape.

The Spanish Ministry have determined upon a measure which, if they can carry it through the Cortes, will make a great change for the better in Spanish colonial policy, hitherto so harsh and despotic. They propose to give Cubans the political rights of Spanish citizens, and a representation in the Imperial Government, allowing all male citizens 25 years of age, who are engaged in commercial, industrial, professional, or official pursuits, to vote, it being stipulated that the first two classes must be taxpayers to the amount of 75 pesetas a year,—about $30 of our money.

In the speeches at the St. Louis Convention there were some remarkable statements. Congressman Stannard, who represented the commercial bodies of that city, declared that "river transit is 100 per cent cheaper than canal, and nearly 500 per cent cheaper than railroad." By all means, if these figures be true, river transportation ought to be encouraged. Such a reduction of freights as that would be a glorious thing for shippers, but we fear the patriotism of the boat-owners, in paying so large a bonus for the privilege of carrying freight, would not last long. Mr. Stannard will make his maiden-speech in Congress at the next session.

Two hundred German citizens of the Seventeenth Ward met last night to form an organization, regardless of former political distinctions, for the purpose of taking the control of the City Government out of the hands of the "so-called temperance party" next November. The speeches, in which A. C. Hesing and "Buffalo" Miller took part, were very bitter in their denunciation of the municipal authorities, the English press, and the native Americans for their course in relation to the Sunday-Beer question. The resolutions were of the same tenor, and pledged the Germans to unite in defense of their bibulous rights without regard to party.

Nixon's counsel are making desperate efforts to secure a stay of the execution fixed for to-morrow. They applied to six Judges without success, but finally secured a writ of error from Judge Fancher, and made their argument for a stay of proceedings before the Supreme Court, which will give its decision to-day. Gov. Dix refuses to interfere. Nixon's case is peculiarly atrocious. He shot, without warning and in cold blood, a man whom he had never seen before, and whose only offense was that he paid no attention to Nixon's peremptory order to take his horse and wagon out of his way as the latter was driving down Broadway.

The Usury bill, which lessens the punishment for usury by making only the excessive interest, instead of both principal and interest, forfeitable, has been rejected by the New York Assembly. Many of the strongest opponents of the usury laws and their merciless penalties disfavored this bill. In their present severe shape these laws are inoperative; no one can be found to enforce them. But under so mild a forfeiture the operation of the law would not seem harsh, and in consequence the Courts would be constantly interfering in the business of the money market, attempting to keep the price of money down to the invariable rate fixed by law, and thereby introducing much greater confusion and risk into monetary affairs than the old law did.

The St. Louis Congressional Convention yesterday listened to the reading of a series of resolutions prepared by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. When the roll was called about one hundred Congressmen answered to their names. Besides these, there are present the Governors of Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Kansas, and Minnesota. The resolutions urge that the Mississippi be confined at its mouth to one channel, which the rush of water will deepen and keep clear. They favor the adoption of a comprehensive system of river improvement, to fix permanent channels in the shoals of all the large rivers of the Mississippi Valley, and to free them from obstructions. They call for the abolition of all taxes which interfere with cheap ocean and inland transportation, and for the repeal of the laws which prevent American merchants from buying ships abroad. No action was taken.

The enforcement in Massachusetts of the law prohibiting the sale of malt liquors, which has been undertaken by the State Constabulary, has brought results which were not dreamed of by those who favored the prohibition legislation. Already, it is said, the sale of beer and ale has decreased 50 per cent. As a consequence, many of the brewers have suspended operations and discharged their help. A large number of coopers who were earning $3 a day have been thrown out of employment, among other trades dependent upon the brewing business. The most unlooked-for result has been the disaffection of the farmers who were loudest in calling for the law, and who are now as vigorously opposed to it. They have been in the habit of feeding their milch cows on brewers' grains and barley sprouts, and they suddenly find their supply cut off. The consequence is an increase in the cost of feeding and a decrease in the quantity of milk for city supply, which materially affects their profits. The farmers will now be in favor of repealing the law prohibiting the sale of malt liquors.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and generally irregular. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and 10c lower, at $16.80@16.90 cash, and $16.90@17.00 seller June. Lard was moderately active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.95 cash, and $9.00 seller June. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@9c for short clear; and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were less active, and unchanged, at 5⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89½c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and firmer. Wheat was active and 1c higher, closing at $1.32⅝ cash, and $1.32 seller June. Corn was active, and ⅛c higher, closing dull at 41⅝c seller the month, and 42⅞c seller June. Oats were dull at ⅛c lower, closing at 33c seller the month, and 34c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 69½c. Barley was inactive and nominal at 73@83c for common to good No. 2. Hogs were 15@20c lower, owing to excessive receipts. Closing prices were $4.80@5.20. Cattle sold at a decline of ½c. The sheep market was active and firm.

The shippers of corn along the Illinois & Michigan Canal, at LaSalle, Joliet, Ottawa, and other points, are complaining of the Chicago inspection, and shipping corn by rail whenever it is possible to do so. The evil of which they complain, however, is not chargeable to Chicago, but to the State of Illinois. If there is anything wrong in the inspection, Chicago is no more to blame for it than for the loss of the Polaris. The State has arbitrarily fixed the grading of corn and appointed the Inspector. Not only this, but when the Chicago Board of Trade sought to obtain the privilege of fixing grades and selecting its own Inspector, its bill was summarily rejected by the Legislature. If, therefore, there is any blame in the premises, it belongs to the State, and there the shippers along the canal should fasten it. Chicago has no more to do with it than with the grain inspection at Odessa. It is by this system that Chicago is losing some of the corn trade, that the State is losing in canal tolls, and that the shippers themselves are losing by the increased cost of transportation, but the blame does not belong to Chicago. If the shippers feel aggrieved, they should fix the responsibility where it belongs, join hands to remedy it, and no longer waste time and breath in abuse of Chicago, which is no more to blame than they.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The excursion of Congressmen from St. Louis to Galveston has been inaugurated by no less than three speeches,—one by the Governor of Missouri, one by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and now member of Congress, Stannard, and the third by the Hon. Henry T. Blow. The substance of the business is the necessity and importance of more perfect water-routes from the interior to the ocean. The question is, of course, important, and one great difficulty in having something accomplished is the fact that, when it is proposed to expend five dollars for a really practicable and desirable end, at least fifty dollars more are demanded for other works that are not practicable, and are useless, except for purposes of jobbery and plunder.

The speakers at St. Louis pointed out, with great clearness, the magnitude of the commerce which would be maintained if the Mississippi River was so improved at its mouth that vessels could arrive and depart from New Orleans without the delays and cost of lighterage and towage; but even St. Louis gentlemen could not discuss this question without seemingly bidding for outside help by talking about a canal from the Ohio River to Richmond, and another by way of the Tennessee River into Georgia, with branches to Mobile and Savannah. The three works mentioned up to Tuesday night as deserving immediate attention were: 1. The James River & Kanawha Canal. 2. The Atlantic and Great Western Canal, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia; and 3. The Fort St. Philip Canal, from a point on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, at or near Fort St. Philip, to the Gulf. Of these, the latter is unquestionably of great practical importance, if it be feasible, and, when accomplished, will furnish a permanent means of reaching New Orleans from the Gulf. At present, no vessels drawing over 17 feet can cross the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi; at that point vessels entering the river have to transfer their cargo to scows and barges, which are towed up the river. Vessels of that size cannot take full cargoes at New Orleans without breaking bulk again at the bar, and having their freight carried over it in lighters. The cotton-trade at New Orleans, if this difficulty did not exist, would give employment to four times the number of ocean-going vessels that now do business at that city. The difficulty at the mouth of the river is one that cannot be remedied. As fast as the bars are dredged out, they form again. If this Fort St. Philip Canal were constructed, it would permit steamers and vessels of the largest class to enter the river at a point far above the river obstructions, and permit an uninterrupted continuance of commerce. The construction of the canal, if practicable, will be costly, so far as the amount of money is concerned, but it would be of permanent value, and would open the whole Mississippi River to the immense commerce which belongs to it naturally.

If the Convention at St. Louis has the facts and information showing that the Fort Philip Canal is possible of construction, or that there is any other mode by which the arrival and departure of vessels to New Orleans from the ocean can be made a certainty and free of all obstruction by the ever-changing progress and deposits of the river, and will confine its recommendations to that object, it will elicit from the whole country a strong and earnest support. Such a work must be of national importance and of national interest, and worthy of the liberal and prompt action of the Government. At present, the obstructions at the entrance to the river are preventive of commerce; they are breaking up commerce in the great section of country of which it is the natural outlet. Those obstructions are daily growing worse. They defy the remedial art of man. The only recourse is to avoid them by an artificial channel. If the construction of this channel be possible, either at Fort St. Philip or elsewhere, it ought to be done.

The mistake of all these conventions is, that, instead of addressing themselves to a really proper and desirable end, they purchase a cheap recommendation of them by adding thereto a like commendation of other works which are visionary and absurd, impracticable and delusive, and thus the really meritorious is buried beneath the mass of wild and utopian schemes. The speech-makers at St. Louis had much to say about water-routes below the "freezing line." Where is the freezing line? During the winter season, the Ohio River and the Mississippi River above the Ohio are as closed to transportation as is Lake Michigan. Of what avail, then, is it to St. Louis or Dubuque, or St. Paul or Omaha, that the river is open between Vicksburg and New Orleans, if it is not open to them? The propriety of making the Mississippi River accessible to the largest-sized vessels does not rest upon the fact that New Orleans is below the freezing line, but to the fact that the opening of that channel should be made permanent in summer as well as in winter. This measure stands upon such national grounds that it is vastly injured and hindered by the weakness which forever couples it with the wild scheme of canal and locked rivers from the mouth of the Ohio through the mountains of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and the other equally absurd scheme of a ship-canal from the Kanawha over the mountains of Virginia to Richmond. All that is secured by this kind of log-rolling is a persistent opposition from the friends of these schemes to the opening of the Mississippi River, unless a much greater sum of money be given to their own projects. The true test of the propriety and importance of expenditures for works of this kind is the value of each; any one of them that is not entitled to public support on its own merits ought not to receive such support by attaching it to others. Nothing whatever is gained by such log-rolling; on the contrary, the improvement of the means of entering the Mississippi River has been long delayed, and will be indefinitely delayed because of loading it down with wild and extravagant jobs, invented as a means of expending public money.

If the St. Louis Convention will therefore confine itself to the one great national and necessary work, it will deserve and receive the cordial support of the whole country.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In political economy, the school of experience is peculiarly severe and costly. The more stupid the scholar, the higher the price he has to pay for tuition. Nations that will not learn have to go over the same weary lesson of losses, year after year, until the "damnable iteration" of disaster forces some notion of the truth upon even the most obstinate mind. In this expensive school, this country is learning the error of false theories which advocates of protection implanted, and left lingering behind them in the minds of men to curse the land. As if to uproot these heresies, stern experience reiterates, year after year, the unwelcome events which prove that the system of protection does not do what its advocates have pretended that it would.

They made many believe that this system would prevent over-trading; check the undue importation of foreign goods, into which, they claimed, the nation, if not restrained by protective grace, would surely rush; and thus cause a balance of trade in our favor. The official records for eleven months of 1872, now published in Report No. 5 from the Statistical Bureau, show an excess of imports over exports of $117,767,227 for the eleven months, or nearly $130,000,000 for the year. The excess of imports during the corresponding months of 1871 was but $48,611,567. Yet these figures embrace specie exported, and do not embrace the interest on debts previously contracted, which that specie is not sufficient to pay.

During the last fiscal year, of which we have complete returns, ending June 30, 1872, the net outgo of precious metals was $51,575,060. But the interest on American bonds held abroad certainly exceeds sixty, and probably is not far from ninety, millions. During that year the exports of domestic products, other than specie, were (in gold values) $428,355,631. The imports of foreign products for consumption were $610,903,199, and the excess of imports was $182,547,568. If this is not over-trading, what is? There is yet to be added the balance on interest account unpaid by specie exported, making the balance against us over two hundred millions, nor have we considered under-valuation of imports, or excess of freight-money paid to foreign vessels. Secretary McCulloch estimated the under-valuation at fifty millions when imports were but four hundred millions. The returns show that 72 per cent of imports and 70 per cent of exports are moved in foreign vessels, so that nearly three-quarters of all freight-money goes to foreign shippers. In view of these facts, the actual balance against us for the fiscal year 1872 can hardly be less than $250,000,000. And, as we have seen, the calendar year 1872 promises a yet more unsatisfactory showing.

Only certain half-crazy protectionists claim that any excess of imports is proof of an unhealthy condition of foreign trade. On the contrary, some such excess may be accepted as evidence of a healthy and mutually profitable exchange of commodities. If cotton is worth more in Liverpool than in New York, goods bought therewith and valued abroad for importation will exceed the export value of the cotton by the cost and profits of the shipment. But so large an excess as now exists, equal to more than one-half the entire value of exports, can by no means be thus explained. It proves beyond question a degree of over-trading, a recklessness in running into debt, which has never been equaled at any period in our history. For even in the times of wanton adventure which preceded the crash of 1837, our excess of imports was at no time as great as one-half our exports.

Constantly as experience has disproved the false notion that "protection" will restrain foreign importations, and cause a balance of trade in our favor, it has never before given so conclusive and startling a demonstration as that which now confronts us. For eleven fiscal years under the system called protective, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1872, inclusive, we have now full statistics, and can compare them with the eleven years preceding, in which, except for the months of April, May, and June, 1861, the lowest revenue tariff ever tried since 1820 was in force. Since 1861, imports for consumption have exceeded domestic exports other than specie by $572,609,281. But during the eleven years preceding, domestic exports other than specie exceeded imports for consumption by $64,808,749. Thus the average annual excess of exports under the revenue tariff was $5,891,704, while the average annual excess of imports under protection has been $52,055,389.

A part of this excess has indeed been paid by using paper money at home, and sending abroad our specie, but only a part. Our debts abroad, national, State, county, municipal, and corporate, were by no one estimated lower than $1,000,000,000 four years ago, and by some of the ablest financiers at $1,400,000,000, and the interest on these debts, growing ever since 1861, can scarcely have cost us less than $330,000,000 in eleven years. There remains, of our exports of specie since 1861, less than $250,000,000 to meet a deficit in merchandise exports of $572,609,281.

The protectionist cannot claim that these results are exceptional. Every experiment in protection has resulted in a balance of trade against us. The very first trial of that system, in the years 1821–24, inclusive, gave a balance of sixteen millions against us. Thinking that we had failed to check imports only because duties were not high enough, Congress adopted a higher tariff, which gave a balance against us in the years 1825–27, inclusive, of seventeen millions. Then the extreme of protection was applied, and gave, in the years 1829–32, inclusive, a balance of thirty-five millions. The people of that day had learned something in twelve years, and, to avoid a sweeping away of every vestige of the system, Clay devised the Compromise Tariff. But a fourth trial of protection, in 1843–46, inclusive, again changed a balance in our favor of twenty millions into a balance against us of eight millions. Thus at every trial of this system an adverse balance of trade has resulted, and, as we now sadly observe once more, just as our fathers did in 1832, repeated additions to the tariff only swell the excess of imports. Surely, no intelligent man will hereafter imagine that "protection" tends to prevent over-trading.

Nor will any such person deem our foreign trade in a healthy condition when imports are increasing more rapidly by half, while exports are increasing only as rapidly as population increases. A country advancing in wealth, power of production, and general prosperity, will increase both its surplus of products and its consumption of foreign goods more rapidly than its people grow in number. This country ought to advance, and in spite of protective interference does advance, in wealth more rapidly than in population; under a revenue tariff, from 1850 to 1860, it gained in population 38 per cent, and in wealth 126 per cent; and under the protective system, from 1860 to 1870, it has gained 22 per cent in population, and its wealth, diminished nominally by emancipation and actually by the losses of war, has still increased 51 per cent. Its foreign trade, in exports and imports alike, should, therefore, advance faster than its population, and our imports do thus advance. In 1860 we imported to the value of $10.71 *per capita*, and in 1861 to the value of $9.02 *per capita*, while in 1872 our imports were $15.08 *per capita*. But while our exports of domestic products other than gold were $10.07 *per capita* in 1860, and $11.09 *per capita* in 1861, they were only $10.57 *per capita* in 1872. During eleven years under the protective system, while imports have increased from $291,000,000 in 1861 to $611,000,000 in 1872, or 109 per cent, and while population has increased 22 per cent, exports have only advanced from $359,000,000 in 1861 to $428,000,000 in 1872, or 19 per cent. Is it not plain that this wide gap between purchases and payments must soon be closed, or that bankruptcy will result?

MAY HYACINTHES.

Pere Hyacinthe having fulfilled the one injunction of Scripture to take unto himself a wife, has promptly and without unnecessary delay also fulfilled the other, which bids mankind to multiply and replenish the earth. In these respects, he has shown himself to be a provident family man, a good citizen, and a conscientious theologian. Pere Hyacinthe is now *pere* in reality as well as in name. There is something very ghastly in the idea of a father without offspring,—a father who has nothing more vital to contemplate than skull and bones, or crucifix and rosary; about whose knees no children cling; who bequeaths his face and name and nature to no offspring, but wanders through the world a singular entity, one-sided, angular, an apple without a stem, a jug without a handle, a book without print, with, if the old saying be true, some wretched woman somewhere dragging through life and pining away in the shade because she has been elected to be an affinity, and never finds the complement which can make her solitude a state of blessedness. Pere Hyacinthe long ago stated the reasons why he had entered upon the state of marriage, and they were both philosophically and theologically sufficient not only to cover his own case, but that of every monk and priest in Christendom. Apart from these considerations, there are physiological grounds upon which Pere Hyacinthe might have based his cause. Mr. Francis Galton has shown very conclusively that the Church of Rome has hindered the progress of civilization by its regulations with regard to celibacy. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the priesthood and other holy orders of that Church embraced in their membership a superior class of men, not only in theological dogmas, but in politics, science, literature, and the arts. It included the best intellect of Europe; but that class of men did not, as they might have done, produce a generation to follow them, which would certainly have been a generation of superior beings, who, with increased advantages, would have given to the world a higher status of civilization than was established by the inferior class, upon whom the work of populating the earth devolved. Stirpiculture, therefore, became of a lower order of character. The race did not reach the high plane it might have reached had the intellect of the Church reproduced itself in a higher type of the species, instead of preserving its brains on dusty library shelves, pressed and dried like leaves in an herbarium. There is still—although not to as large an extent as in those days when the Church was the arbiter and the repository of the arts and sciences—a large amount of waste intellect in the Catholic Church, exhausting itself in the present and doing nothing for the future. There is to-day many a parish priest whose celibacy is robbing the future of its Fenelon; many a Bishop whose single blessedness involves the loss of some twentieth-century Thomas-a-Kempis; many a Cardinal who might bequeath his red hat to a future Wolsey, or feel the delightful possibility that a Richelieu might stand some day in his red shoes, were it not for the obstacle of his vows; and there has been many a Pope who might have combined the goodness of Pius IX. and the literary and esthetic munificence of Leo X. in some future occupant of the Vatican, but for the fact that the Popes have not paid household bills for two, and poured their joys and sorrows into a family bosom, which at the same time nourished a future hope and a family glory. To all of these, Pere Hyacinthe has set an example to be emulated—in the humble rural personage of some village priest, and among the traditional glories of the Vatican, and the solemn splendors of St. Peter's. His marriage and its prompt result gives point to the text, "It is not good for man to be alone." It is a sermon they should ponder. Pere Hyacinthe is as good a man double as he was single, as eloquent a man, as industrious, frugal, charitable, and religious. In reality, he is more so, because he now has additional helps to sanctity, a woman's infinite suggestions of usefulness, a freedom from the petty hindrances and clogs of life, and a little child to show him more clearly that kingdom whose Master he serves—"for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Hereafter Pere Hyacinthe will preach better sermons. A new element has entered into his theology which will brush out the dust and ashes, warm it up, make it more genial and kindly, put life into the dry bones, send the warm blood through the shriveled veins, and commend his words to the souls of the people. By the rite of marriage, and its happy and prompt result, he has become one of the people, and will know them better hereafter, and his heart will warm towards all men, women, and children. Mere Hyacinthe is an American woman, and all American women will offer her congratulations over the little Hyacinthe, which, like its counterpart of the garden, has come up in May, and they will send the earnest wish to her that it may be as fair and beautiful as those also.

The sickness and decline of Kate Baker, who has been detained in the Chicago jail as an important witness of the fatal encounter between two negroes, which occurred some weeks since, forms the subject of severe comment in many journals of the neighboring cities. The case is taken as an instance of the outrageous practice of using the same jail for detaining as witnesses persons who have been guilty of no crime, those who are incarcerated to wait trial and who may be innocent, and those who are serving out punishment under verdicts. The practice, from all accounts, extends pretty generally to all cities. It is one which was especially denounced by the Commissioners of Charity of this State, in their last annual report, as one of the most shameful evils of the county jail system. Without any reference to the merits of this particular case, it serves to illustrate a general abuse. Our county jails, as a rule, are scarcely fit receptacles for the most hardened criminals, but when innocent witnesses are remanded to them because they are not able to furnish bail for their appearance, the hardship is considerably increased. The atmosphere and surroundings of jail life are apt to breed sickness, both physical and moral. There is no distinction in the discipline between the guilty and those who await trial, nor between the convicts and the detained witnesses. In this manner the detaining of witnesses becomes an abuse and an outrage; and, unless some different accommodations can be provided for this class of inmates, it is a question whether the courts are serving the ends of justice by remanding them.

The Census Reports for 1870 show an increase of 9.21 per cent in the negro population of this country. The New York *World* believes, and this is most likely the case, that the increase represents the natural growth of the plantation negroes from 1860 to 1864–5, rather than an increase among the freedmen from 1865 on. Observation, without the aid of any actual statistics, induces the conclusion that mulattoes are on the increase among the colored race, and it is held that the offspring of mixed races are unproductive in nature and prone to disease and early death. The census also shows that there is a notable disposition among the colored people to abandon the agricultural pursuits in which they have been mainly useful in America and flock to the cities. There has been a very notable increase in the colored population of all the Southern cities since the War. For instance, Baltimore has added 11,669 negroes to its population since 1860; Charleston, 9,927; Memphis, 11,582; St. Louis, 18,791; New Orleans, 25,330; Washington, 24,472, and so on in proportion. The conclusion is, that the race of blacks in this country must deteriorate when they abandon the work to which they are adapted by nature and habits, and seek the lazy and slothful life of large cities, where they are at a disadvantage in competing with the whites in skilled labor and commerce, but must relapse into idleness or unprofitable pursuits. Henceforth their destiny will be a matter for the negroes to determine for themselves, as the whites have done all for them that can be expected.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In Minnesota the party managers have set all the pins for next Governor, next United States Senator, etc., and are indulging the boys with a discussion whether the Scandinavian element ought to have the State Treasurer or the Secretary of State. Of these managers the St. Paul *Pioneer* draws this picture:

> They want puppets, not manhood. Honesty is what they dread. Independence is their horror. A suggestion of real reform sets their teeth chattering like Belshazzar's at the impious feast. They do not intend to trust any one they cannot use. They claim to own the party, and propose to run it to their private advantage. Unless the patient mule kicks up his heels, they will continue to do so. While honest men are asleep, they are at work, and have already fixed up the ticket. . . . We think the old hunks have been fed long enough at the public expense.

—In Iowa, also, the party managers have set the pins for Gov. Carpenter's renomination, with a Granger on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, a Democrat for Judge, etc. A correspondent of the Keokuk *Constitution*, who writes as a Republican and a Granger, says:

> Gov. Carpenter was, and, so far as the public knows, is, in favor of a protective tariff. He was, and is doubtless yet, opposed to the taxation of railroads as other property. His connection with State Treasurer Rankin's affairs surely cannot recommend him to the support of any honest man.

—In Pennsylvania the party managers have set the pins as usual for the election in October, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette* feels impelled to raise this warning voice:

> The *Gazette* has too long and too faithfully advocated Republican principles to be swerved from its course now. Yet it is entirely free to warn the party of a coming danger. We do not know that our warning is timely enough, as several conventions have been held already, and delegates to Harrisburg selected. The idea that fidelity to Republican principles involves the indorsement of any and all kinds of trickery, by means of which corrupt nominations are made, at times, is now quite obsolete. As nearly as we can judge, and we are receiving expressions by which we can very accurately gauge public sentiment, the disposition now is, if a corrupt Republican ticket is nominated, to let it go by default.

—In a similar strain, the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* (Republican) says:

> The great body of Republicans are tired of the thraldom of the party, and are determined that it shall be purified and elevated; that it shall be relieved of the incubus that rests upon it in Pennsylvania, even if it has to be accomplished by the defeat of the candidates that may be foisted upon it by these corrupt managers.

—A farmer, writing in the Galena (Ill.) *Gazette*, declares "the last Congress was a pack of thieves," and says:

> The lover of a government of the people cannot but be alarmed at the direction everything pertaining to political matters and public position is taking in this country. When he contrasts the exhibition of self-sacrifice and public virtue manifested by all classes during our late terrible civil war, with the exhibition of venality manifested by the public servants of the people, from the close of the war to the present time, it comes very near startling him out of his well settled faith in a republican form of government.

—The Republican convention at Monmouth, Ill., May 13, was called to nominate John J. Glenn, of Monmouth, for Circuit Judge, and performed that duty after a majority of the delegates had retired. The Knox County men will continue to support Judge Arthur A. Smith, of Galesburg, for re-election. James H. Stewart, of Monmouth, is an independent candidate.

—Treasurer Spinner, in acknowledging a remittance from Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, pleasingly remarks that the bonds forwarded gained $43 in value while on the way.

—The Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minn., desired to bring in a criminal indictment against the defaulting State Treasurer, but Gov. Austin flatly refused to answer any summons or to furnish any evidence upon which the jury could act. They did this a little differently in Des Moines, but to the same effect, having there packed a Grand Jury expressly that the defaulting State Treasurer of Iowa should not be indicted. These things are done in the interest and name of "party."

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, speaking of the conference of Congressmen at St. Louis, says:

> The members are evidently going in "for a good time," and will probably need mighty little tempting or baiting from Col. Scott before he has made his hook fast in their gills—if he undertakes to "capture" them.

—It is highly probable that an extra session of Congress may be called before or during the dog-days, which would considerably interfere with business at Long Branch.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—It is not fair in the *Nation* newspaper to demand, at the very outset of the Farmers' Movement, a precise programme of their future operations, and an exact exhibit of the means and methods by which they propose to work. It must be remembered that the Farmers' Movement has but just begun. The evil they know; the true remedy they have not yet got hold of. Perhaps they indulge in too much denunciation; but this is because they realize the evil. Perhaps they fail to enlighten us about their programme; but this is because they have not yet been able to make it out in satisfactory form. The *Nation* newspaper, which is an intellectual organ, should come to the relief of the farmers, instead of carping at them.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—He must be a dull interpreter of the signs of the times who has failed to see in the popular railroad agitations of the northern half of the Union the portents of a great movement. . . . The farmers have the power, and they should exert it in an open and independent manner, relying upon their strength, intelligence, and justice, courting observation, challenging criticism, appealing to the wisdom of fair-minded thinkers of all sections and professions, as prompt to accept honest and sensible suggestions as to advance theories of reform, and wise enough to adopt the facts of the situation as the basis and framework of their theories and principles.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Suppose the farmers, in Illinois and elsewhere, stick to their text. Suppose this anti-monopoly movement, instead of being the momentary flurry which some writers choose to regard it, turns out a veritable hurricane. Suppose the present Legislatures, or new ones elected for the specific purpose, embody the demands of the grain-growing interest in legislation. What will the railroad companies do about it? It is a decidedly interesting question.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The movement means revolution, and we must take all the means we find at our hand to accomplish our purpose. And first, we must reform the courts, by crowding off the bench all those legal owls who screech the screeches of the past, are blind when brought into the light of present events, and can see only when enveloped by the darkness of legal precedents. This will be denounced as a dangerous doctrine, and it may be, but it must control if the people hope to make any headway against the power of the monopolists.—*Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—If the people will fearlessly stand by their rights, even the mammoth money-power of the railroads will find a limit beyond which it durst not go.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

—No politician of ordinary intelligence can fail to perceive that the ties of party in the Republican organization are looser than they have ever been in any previous period of its history. The Credit Mobilier scandal, the back-pay steal, the corruption at Harrisburg, the municipal swindling, both in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the control of the party machinery by men utterly unworthy of confidence or respect, have produced a deep impression upon the people, and have disgusted thousands of voters, who have no other interest in politics than to secure an honest and efficient administration of public and governmental affairs.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph (Republican).*

—The salary steal was the logical result of the Republican creed and practice. But with the Democratic party it was different. No Democrat can reflect without indignation that a base, sordid, miserable love of money should have prevented the Democrats in Congress from doing right, first for the sake of right, with regard to the salary question, and then for the purpose of making a record which would have swept the Republican party from power. But the low order of too many of the men who have got to Congress under the name of Democrats disgraced their party and lost the opportunity.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette (Democratic).*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The chief speculative attraction this afternoon was Pacific Mail, which further declined to 46⅛, on a report that one of the opposition line of steamers between San Francisco and Hong-Kong had arrived on the Pacific coast. The transactions were very large, and holders continue to realize the real current prices.

MONEY

was easy, and call loans on approved stock collaterals were accessible to borrowers at 6 to 7 per cent. The larger number of negotiations were at the lower rate, but about 2:30 p. m. there was a more active inquiry, and 7 per cent currency was freely bid, with a few transactions at 7 per cent coin. In discounts trade has been good, and considerable amounts of first-class paper in the hands of the note brokers have been disposed of.

GOLD

was very dull and sluggish, from 117⅜ to 117⅝, touching 118, but closing at 117⅛, though in the late dealings there was more firmness in consequence of lower quotations for consols. The final rates paid for having gold balances carried were 6 and 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

No life or animation in the government bond market, and prices were heavy from lack of speculation. There were only a few offerings and but little disposition was evinced to trade even in this small way.

STOCKS.

The speculative interest of the stock market centered in Pacific Mail at the second call, which, after selling at 48⅛, became weak again, and dropped off to 47⅛, caused by heavy sales, naturally producing depression. Panama, in sympathy with Pacific Mail, sold at 111, against 112¾ at the morning boards. The sales between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregated 69,780 shares, of which 38,370 were Pacific Mail, 6,600 Western Union, 4,800 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 4,600 Lake Shore, 4,500 Union Pacific, 2,000 Erie, 1,900 Ohio & Mississippi, 1,700 Rock Island, 1,300 St. Paul, 1,000 Wabash, 500 Central, 400 Harlem, 400 Panama, and 500 St. Paul preferred. After 2 o'clock the market became irregular and weak, and prices declined ¼ to ½ per cent on the general list, while Pacific Mail sold down to 46⅛, and Panama to 110. Both, however, subsequently recovered. The decline in prices ranged throughout the day from ⅜ to 5⅛ in the leading shares.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for State and Western flour rules quite firm, with a fair demand. Sales of 10,500 brls at $5.75@6.40 for superfine State; $6.95@7.40 for extra State; $7.45@7.50 for choice do; $7.60@8.35 for fancy do; $5.75@6.35 for superfine Western; $6.75@7.35 for common to medium extra Western; $7.40@8.00 for choice do; $8.50@10.50 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6.90@7.40 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.50@10.50 for trade brands; $7.50@9.35 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $9.35@12.50 for good to choice do. Southern flour is more active and firmer. The sales are 1,700 brls at $6.25@8.20 for common to fair extra, and $8.25@11.50 for good to choice do.

PROVISIONS.

Very little activity in pork. Contract stock is flat, and the only transaction heard of was a lot of 250 brls on the spot at $18.00. Lard is a little tame, and prices were a shade easier. Western steam on the spot sold at 9⅜c; also 1,000 tierces for the month's delivery at the same figure. June delivery was moderately active, and sold at 9⅛@9⅜c; July held at 9⅝@9⅞c. Cut meats at the moment are very dull. City pickled shoulders sold at 7⅜c; dry salted are quiet but firm at 7@7⅛c. Boxed bellies are easier, and a few lots, say 7,000 lbs, 10-lb average, sold at 10⅛c; loose are held at 8⅝@9⅛c, according to weight. Hams meet with very little demand at the moment, and are nominally unchanged. Smoked meats meet with a small trade demand, at 8⅝c for shoulders, and 13⅛@15c for hams. Bacon is very dull; long clear held at 9⅜c, and a few small lots of short sold at 9⅛c. Barreled beef sold to the extent of 50 brls at 11c for new plain mess.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

here has had a profitable season since the war, having passed the year without a failure of a regular receiver or dealer. The value of the receipts of butter for the past year in this city alone amounts to $20,000,000, and cheese to over $12,000,000, while wheat was only $26,000,000, corn $24,000,000, cut meats about $12,000,000, and lard $8,000,000.

I. O. O. F.—REORGANIZATION.

The reorganization of Templar Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., took place last evening at their hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. The reinstating of the lodge was performed by Past Grand Master Ellis, assisted by Past Grand Secretary Willard and Past Grand Sherman. Noble Grand, W. C. McClure; Vice Grand, Joseph Hirchberg; Recording and Financial Secretary, R. Jordan; Treasurer, L. Frank. After the ceremonial speeches were made by Past Grand Master Ellis, Past Grands Sherman, Willard, Applebery, Noble Grand McClure, and others. Past Grant Master Ellis, Past Grands Sherman, Willard, Applebery, Noble Grand McClure, and others. After the adjournment of the lodge, the members repaired to a repast, and spent a very pleasant evening. Swedish Lodge No. 1 visited, in a body, Templar Lodge 440, and conveyed their congratulations.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—George Davis, arrested a few weeks ago for the murder of one Perry, colored, in 1868, has been convicted at Annapolis of manslaughter.

THE FIRST GUN.

Inauguration of the Local Political Campaign.

Meeting of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward.

A. C. Hesing and "Buffalo" Miller Announce Their Departure from the Republican Party.

A meeting of Seventeenth Ward Germans was held at Thielemann's Theatre, on Clybourn avenue, yesterday evening, for the purpose of organizing a movement toward changing the present state of municipal affairs at the election next fall. There were about 200 persons in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Hottinger, who proceeded to make a speech denunciatory of the manner in which the city government is being run. He said he believed that the so-called temperance notions, with which the heads of our local rulers seem to be full, could be eradicated as well as slavery had been. He was opposed to tyranny in every form and could see nothing but tyranny in the action of the present City Government. The Germans would, unquestionably, obey the law, or what is called law, but would seek their redress, with other liberal people, at the polls next November.

Messrs. Adolph Schoeninger and Frick were elected President and Secretary, respectively.

The former said that the object of the meeting was to organize a movement, regardless of party politics, whereby the liberties of the people could be secured and retained. It appeared to be the aim of the present City Government to abridge the Constitutional rights of citizens, and make them subservient to its will. The Germans had come under its Know-Nothing displeasure more than any other people, but they were determined to assert their manhood, and let the so-called temperance people know that they were neither drunkards, serfs, nor fools. They were determined to get rid of tyrants and retain their liberties. It was to organize for this purpose that the meeting had been called. The speaker hoped that the movement would be of such a character that the three German papers could conscientiously unite in its support, and that other people, who were suffering from the Know-Nothing oppression, could join in it.

Mr. Knobelsdorff was the next speaker. He made a very excited address, saying that the Germans had been driven to organize for self-protection by the narrow-minded men who are at the head of municipal affairs, and who are endeavoring to force their own sectarian and Know-Nothing opinions down the public throat. They had succeeded in this, to a great degree, owing to the fact that the people had been misinformed grossly by the English journals. The Germans were determined to stand the oppression no longer. They were going to organize for the preservation of the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the Constitutions of the country and the State. They were going to battle for those inestimable benefits at the polls, for they were a law-abiding and moral people, averse to mob-government and difficulty with constituted authority. He believed the result of the November election in Chicago would be a stern rebuke to the Know-Nothing and so-called temperance element. It would show them that the Germans and people of other nationalities were not puritanical, but progressive and free, in their ideas, and jealous of their political rights. The movement could not fail, if liberty-loving men joined in it, and helped spread it to other divisions of the city between now and November. Germans must support it, or become the slaves of tyrants.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. Knobelsdorff, Karls, Schmehl, Lengacher, and Lindan.

Mr. A. C. Hesing, being loudly called for, mounted the platform, and spoke in favor of any movement which would free the people from the thraldom of narrow views and national prejudices, by which our municipal rulers seemed to be swayed. If such a movement could be organized by Republicans and Democrats who believed in freedom of thought and action, and who were anxious to preserve the constitutional liberties of the people, so much the better. The success of the city was being imperilled by the Know-Nothing course of the men in power. The record of the Germans in this city and in other cities throughout the country could be pointed to with pride by every German. They were not drunkards because they loved the convivial beer, yet the English press of the city had endeavored to make them appear as such. Their history in the war for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery was as honorable as that of any other people. They showed their patriotism and love of American institutions on many a gory field. But it seemed, from present appearances, that all their sacrifices only entitled them to be trod under foot in civil life. Their moral record was clearly shown by the national statistics of crime. Know-Nothingism was striving to get the upper hand again in this city, but it would be put down as it was before. Native Americans had produced more public men at whom the finger of scorn could be pointed than foreigners. What was Colfax? Was he a foreigner? Were Brooks, and Ames, and the other public men who had earned for themselves the contempt of the whole country in the Credit Mobilier matter, foreigners? The speaker closed by saying that he would vote for any man, be he Republican, Liberal, or Democrat, who would exert himself to keep the personal rights of citizens inviolate.

Mr. "Buffalo" Miller was the next speaker. He told some funny stories, denounced the temperance people and the Temperance law, and said that he would never again vote a Republican ticket. He would be a Democrat henceforward, and would advocate the election of men who would faithfully represent the people and preserve their liberties.

At this point the Committee on Resolutions announced that it was ready to report, and the Chairman proceeded to read the result of its labors. The resolutions called upon all Germans to join in the movement against temperance and for the maintenance of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. Liberal men of all parties were invited to take part in this work, as the Germans did not wish to be exclusive. The three German papers of the city were also called upon to support the movement, and all Germans were advised to summarily dispose of that sheet which would be the first to raise a disturbance or throw cold water on the plans of the leaders. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., spoke in favor of sinking party prejudices in the coming campaign. In order to show how he felt about the matter, he turned about and shook hands with Mr. Hesing. This was to signify the union of German Democracy and German Republicanism.

The Chair announced the following as the Ward Executive Committee: Messrs. Schnabel, Karls, Hahne, Brand, Hoffman, Dromm, Merke, Lengacher, Bleime, Fricke, Lindan, Lewis, and Hottenger.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The anniversary reception and donation at the Home for the Friendless is deferred until Thursday, the 19th inst.

There will be an entertainment given by the young people of the Third Unitarian Church, this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-School Library.

Owners are wanted, at the Central Station, for a chest of tea, a trunk containing a lot of patent money-drawers, and a bolt of valuable cloth, which have been picked up the police during the past week.

On Monday evening next an entertainment for the benefit of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, will be given at Standard Hall. There will be a concert and a ball, and the arrangements, being in the hands of the lady managers, those who attend are assured of a pleasant evening.

On Robey street, between Jackson and Van Buren, a "to let" ticket has been posted on a domicile in substitution for a yellow "Small-pox here" announcement, which has been frightening passers-by for a month past. Don't all apply at once.

The Council Committee on Licenses met yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report against the passage of the ordinance requiring every owner of a vehicle to take out a license. This precious document was a creation of the brain of the Hon. Arthur Dixon, commonly known as the "teamster's friend."

It was stated in The Tribune the other day that Mr. Wheeler, who occupied the position of boss puddler at the shop of the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company, was discharged for good reasons. It appears that he resigned, and this correction is made at his request.

Yesterday afternoon three boys, named Charles Fieldmack, Charles Burges, and Willie Servis, ran away from their homes, and have not since been heard of. Fieldmack lives at No. 334 Warren avenue, and took away with him his mother's gold watch, a Masonic ring, and a revolver. None of them were over 10 years old.

Yesterday afternoon a German teamster named Carl Mach, while in an intoxicated condition, fell out of his wagon on Clybourn avenue, and, alighting on his head, broke his neck, and was instantly killed. He lived in the country. His body was taken to the Webster Avenue Station to await the action of the Coroner.

The gamblers who were arrested for vagrancy, on Tuesday afternoon, were yesterday morning held under $200 bail in each case, for further examination, which means that they were let go long enough to engage in borrowing money, or something of the sort, so that they can come into court, and show that they have an occupation outside of gambling.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois has been removed to the new building recently purchased by the Board of Governors, No. 229 Thirteenth street. Extensive alterations are being made in the house, and until these are completed the Managers will not be able to receive any new patients either as inmates or in the dispensary attached to the institution. Due notice will be given of the reopening.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park have suspended the ordinance in relation to fast driving on the Lake-Shore Drive on Fridays of each week, from 2 to 7 o'clock p. m. The speeding of horses will be permitted at the time mentioned above, from Diversey street to the Circle,—south to the point where the Drive deflects into the Park. All parties driving will keep to the right. Sulkies will not be admitted.

The alarm of fire from box 278, at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of flames in the old Union street Police Station, between Randolph and Lake streets, which many a bummer and cast-off will remember tenderly as a lodging-house during the past winter. The fire is believed to have been started by an incendiary. Loss, $200, fully insured. The house is the property of the city.

An interesting part of the testimony in hearing before the Commissioners on the exchange of city and Government property for Library purposes, has to do with fixing the value of the walls of the old Post-Office building as they stand. The evidence taken from experts is to the effect that, for general business uses, they are worth nothing, except for debris, as the building is not on the business line, and could not be adapted for business uses without being torn down. The question is solely, What is the material worth?

A meeting of the Sons of Portsmouth—men who were born in the Navy-Yard city of New Hampshire—was held at No. 158 State street last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the celebration in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the city. The attendance was not very large. A committee was appointed to visit the railroad managers and learn if a reduction in the fare could be secured. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

We understand that the vestry and Building Committee of Trinity (Episcopal) Church decide on their Church plans this week. Those now under consideration have been prepared by Mr. Gordon H. Lloyd, of Detroit, and are thoroughly ecclesiastical in their style of architecture, without any very costly ornamentation externally, the design being to secure a more effective as well as ornate interior. We hope to give our readers full particulars in a few days. The rector, the Rev. Edward Sullivan, to-day closes the fifth year of his residence in Chicago, and celebrates it by meeting his congregation socially at the residence of W. M. Tilden, Esq., No. 630 Wabash avenue. The occasion will, probably, be one of much interest and enjoyment. The reverend gentleman also proposes preaching his quintennial anniversary sermon next Sunday evening.

Yesterday morning Dick Lathrop and his wife, Lottie Palmer, were before Justice Scully, on the charge of bigamy. The case was continued until the 24th inst., in $500 bail, the prisoners promising to bring witnesses to prove that the law had left them single before they were united in matrimony. A good strong link in a chain of evidence, which would prove the contrary, was received by Sergt. Sam. Ellis, yesterday morning, in the shape of a dispatch from Racine, Wis., signed by J. W. Palmer, and which read as follows: "Mrs. Lottie Palmer has three husbands, if married to Dick Lathrop." It is asserted on good authority that Mrs. Lottie Palmer has married and remarried, but has never been unmarried, neither by death nor by the law. She has led a life replete with romance, having been a circus-rider. No bail was given in the cases, and whereas, a few short weeks ago, Dick Lathrop and Mrs. Lottie Palmer stood before a church altar in bridal raiment, they now languish in the damp and mould of the Cook County Jail.

THEY TOOK HIM IN.

The Thief Who Robbed the St. Louis Public Library Arrested in Chicago—His Career Among the Faro-Banks.

A man named George Shumaway, alias Wilson, Thompson, Brown, etc., who has figured somewhat prominently in this city and St. Louis as a gambler and thief, was arrested yesterday morning on LaSalle street by a St. Louis detective named O'Neil, and Denny Simmons, of the city force. Shumaway was arrested on the charge of having broken into the rooms of the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, one night in the month of March last, and extracting therefrom two oil paintings valued at $2,500 apiece, and $10,000 worth of ancient coin. The circumstances which led to his arrest are as follows: The efforts of the police having failed to ferret out the whereabouts of the goods, or to fix the identity of the burglar, the Librarian of the institution, Mr. John W. Dyer, inserted a card in the city papers, stating that $200 reward would be paid for the return of the goods, and no disclosures would be made. One day the Librarian received a card stating that the missing property was at his disposal, at a certain place, on Broadway, in St. Louis. The Librarian went there, and it was delivered to him by Shumaway, minus two valuable medals. A reward of $175 was paid to Shumaway. The police were apprised of the recovery of the property, and were determined to know who the deliverer was. The Librarian, being a gentleman of honor, declined to betray him, but was finally brought before the Grand Jury, and compelled to disclose Shumaway's name and residence. But, before this, that smart rascal had left the city, and had come to Chicago, which was his former home. Yesterday morning Detective O'Neil arrived in the city, in quest of him. It was believed that only an exhaustive search would reveal his hiding place. But, happily, in this the detectives were mistaken. Detective Denny Simmons was detailed to assist O'Neil, and these two had not walked three blocks away from the City Hall before they espied their game. He was arrested without difficulty and lodged in the Central Station. Not long after his arrest, Constable James S. McElligott appeared in Mr. Washburn's office, accompanied by Mike McDonald, and asked if the prisoner had any money or valuables on his person when arrested which he had surrendered over to the authorities. It was a matter of surprise to the detectives that Mike McDonald should make any such inquiry, but, it being a civil question, and presented in a gentlemanly manner, he was told that Mr. Ellis had some property in his possession which he had taken from Shumway. Forthwith McElligott served a garnishee upon Mr. Ellis for the property, and, to make matters more certain, served another upon Mr. Washburn. The propriety of this proceeding will be shown by the following: Last fall, Mike's faro-bank, No. 63 West Madison street, was often frequented by Shumaway. One night he lost heavily, and, to make it up, slyly cut a hole in the bottom of the money-drawer, while the game was going on, and extracted therefrom $490. He soon after left the city. McDonald, who is a poor man, being a vagrant, now seeks to recover the money by serving writs of garnishment. Shumaway, it would seem, has made a business of robbing the money-drawers of faro-banks, which, since stealing stolen money is only a slight offense, is somewhat commendable. Last winter he robbed a faro-drawer in St. Louis of $1,000, and, as the money could not be found upon his person, he was acquitted in the Police Court of the charge. He is a young man, about 30 years old, slight in build, blue eyes, and a shrewd operator. He was taken to St. Louis last night.

To the Pigeon-Shooting Match.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Stock Yards dummy will make an extra trip to-day, leaving the Harrison street depot at 12:15 p. m., to accommodate those wishing to attend the pigeon-shooting match at Dexter Park.

THE PLANS.

Result of Yesterday's Meeting of the Committee.

The Number of Competitors Reduced to Six.

How Mr. Tilley Destroyed His Chances by Carelessness.

Since the eventful day when Ald. Ogden declared that "We, the Chairman of this Committee," did not want any reporters to chronicle the actions of that Committee in the selection of plans, the gentlemen and others representing the daily papers were not admitted to their sessions. Even the janitor's brother failed to steal surreptitious admittance. And, though more than one column of a certain disreputable newspaper was printed, purporting to be a report of the doings of the Committee, not one word of it contained a syllable of truth.

The Joint Committee met yesterday morning and discussed matters in the chilly privacy of Kentucky Block. They adjourned till afternoon, when six plans were to be chosen of the sixteen which had been sifted out from the forty-nine. Mayor Medill was present. Aldermen Ogden, Bailey, Heath, McGennis, and Schmitz; County Commissioners Lonergan, Herting, Galloway, Singer, and Bogue; and Public Works Commissioners Thompson, Carter, and Prindiville were also present.

The Committee, after discussing the merits of some of the plans, took a vote, which resulted in the choice of the plans of the following architects: Messrs. Matz, Gay, Burling & Adler, Randall, and Wheelock & Thomas. Six more ballots were had, and No. 8, the work of a foreign architect, was admitted at the earnest solicitation of Ald. Ogden, who desired to give the author a complimentary vote. This argument for the choice of No. 8 has already been pressed by Ald. Ogden three times. The question is whether No. 8 will not receive the first premium by a complimentary vote.

The article published in the *Times* yesterday criticising the plans of several architects produced some slight talk among the Committee. The writer, while praising the really handsome and strikingly original design of Mr. Tilley, indulged in some strong language in reference to Messrs. Burling & Adler. It charges the latter gentlemen with a direct attempt to bribe a reporter of that paper with a pair of costly sleeve-buttons and a set of studs to match. So unreliable is the *Times* generally that the article had directly the opposite effect to that intended. The Committee were inclined to throw Mr. Tilley overboard, and accept Messrs. Burling & Adler, with no better reason for so doing than that a direct charge had been made against the latter by a newspaper which was noted for its untruthfulness. This is to be greatly regretted. If the charge is true, it is sufficient cause for the exclusion of this design, and can be proven very readily. The city editor of the *Times*, or the reporter to whom the bribe was sent, will doubtless testify to the fact, if it is a fact. It is the intention of the Committee to investigate the matter, and, should the charge be sustained, to drop Messrs. Burling & Adler without more ado. If the charge is false, another libel suit will be added to the already extended list arrayed on the legal slate against the paper which published it.

Mr. Tilley's plan received the warmest commendation from the Committee for its originality, beauty, and harmony, but the architect has made an error for which he should never forgive himself,—an error of sheer carelessness, by which he has lost the fruits of all his labor. One member of the Committee said: "He must have been inspired when he drew that plan, so perfect does it seem;" but, like many another man of genius, he has let a trifling error ruin him. His corners each project eight feet into the public street, and beyond the limits of the Court-House Square. This piece of carelessness is deplorable, because it cannot be remedied without destroying the symmetry of the structure.

The plan of Messrs Armstrong & Egan found a staunch supporter in Ald. Bailey, who has the contract for the County Jail, in process of construction according to plans furnished by this firm. His influence, however, failed to save it, and it went by the board without creating any great stir.

On the first ballot, Messrs. Cochrane & Miller received but three votes, and on the remainder their stock never rose higher than five. This result was entirely unexpected, and will create considerable amusement among the fraternity.

Messrs. Rankin & Garnsey were dropped again, but this was to be expected. They are entirely out in the cold now.

Of the nine plans selected on April 23, the following have been dropped: Messrs. Cochrane & Miller, Welsh, Tilley, Karls, and Armstrong & Egan. Those that remain of the nine are Otto Matz, Henry L. Gay, Burling & Adler, and Wheelock & Thomas; No. 8 and Randall have been added.

The next step contemplated by the Committee is one which will meet the views of the tax-payers. They will employ an expert (not a bogus one, but a genuine expert) to inspect every one of the plans and specifications, and estimate the cost. The gentleman who is thought of is a Scotchman who has made a business of this inspection, having been carefully educated to it. His labors in this city have saved property-owners large sums of money during the rebuilding season, by correcting the charges of contractors after the architects had passed upon them. To those gentlemen who have employed him he has saved about 15 per cent of what their buildings would have cost. He has been in the city a little more than a year.

On Wednesday next, the Committee will inspect the written descriptions sent in by the architects, confining themselves to the sixteen from among whom were chosen the six fortunate gentlemen named above.

What they will do then is not definitely known to themselves.

PERSONAL.

R. C. Phillips, Cincinnati's Civil Engineer, is at Anderson's.

Senator C. W. Upton, of Waukegan, was at the East Side Briggs yesterday.

Col. Benj. Kroger, Astoria, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. W. E. Leffingwell, M. C., of Lyons, Iowa, is at the East Side Briggs.

The Hon. A. Principal, of Rensselaer, N.Y., is at the West Side Briggs House.

Ira Ramsdell, Adrian, Mich., slumbers at the West Side Briggs.

Ralph Waldo Emerson left the Gardner, for the West, yesterday morning.

T. D. Jermain, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Maj. R. E. Crofton, of the United States Army, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

Capt. McGraw, Chief of Police, Quincy, left the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The Hon. William Windom, M. C., of Minnesota, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

C. F. Jarrett, Esq., formerly of Aurora, but now of New York, is at the East Side Briggs.

Judge J. P. Mansfield and Col. J. M. Ford, of Detroit, were at the Matteson House yesterday.

"Rip Van Winkle" Jefferson's agent, Mr. W. S. Lockyer, left the West Side Briggs House last night for St. Louis.

The Hon. Chancellor Zabriska, of New Jersey, and Gen. M. M. Knapp, are at the Sherman House, en route for San Francisco.

Leander Bander, Edward J. Steel, James S. Libby, Michael J. Costello, and Matthew McGuirk were yesterday appointed regular members of the police force.

Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, the well-known bass singer, who was one of the soloists at the Cincinnati Festival, is stopping at the Sherman House for a few days.

J. W. Coon, the billiardist, has been heard from in Mexico. He will be here about the 1st of July, and, in all likelihood, will represent Chicago in the three-ball tournament.

A party of Bostonians, connected with the Atlantic, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, breakfasted at the Sherman yesterday morning, and left the city during the day for the Southwest.

The following were among the distinguished arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: H. W. French, Hartford, Conn.; W. F. Griffeth, Philadelphia; Charles D. Darling, Boston; H. T. Kimball, Massachusetts.

Merritt H. Dement, of the firm of Dement & Gray, short-hand writers and law reporters, will leave for Europe this afternoon. His health has been somewhat impaired by hard work, and his object in going abroad is to recuperate.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: Dr. Kuhn, Reading, Pa.; George W. Tuttle, Rochester; A. P. Baldwin, Akron, O.; John Whitley, Toronto; Dr. George B. Graff, Omaha; Mrs. E. Green, Philadelphia; E. P. Cropney, Lincoln; E. H. Kellogg, Milwaukee.

The following were at the East Side Briggs yesterday: D. J. Jenkins, Muscatine, Iowa; W. P. McCormick, Clinton, Iowa; J. M. Williams, New Mexico; Charles F. Thomson, Cincinnati; J. K. Hamilton, Fond du Lac; William Pearson, New York; S. C. Watkins, Leavenworth, Kan.

At the general meeting held last evening by the Italian Society, at the Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: A. Molinelli, President; F. Fiorentini, Vice-President; Charles Baggio, Treasurer; A. Valesteo, Financial Secretary; A. Zorra, Corresponding Secretary; G. Lagale, L. Arata, G. Boito, L. Gandolfo, G. Cella, Committee.

Mr. Joseph Kenny, long a worthy member of the Chicago police force, has sent in his resignation as Roundsman, and will enter upon the duties of Constable, having been elected to that office last April. Mr. Kenny has been a most efficient officer, and the force could not well afford to lose many such men, simply because it has not got them.

Mrs. Prof. Fawcett and husband purpose an American tour.

There is a great rivalry between Dan Rice and Ole Bull for the championship and $1,000 a side, as farewellists. Colfax will challenge the victor.

The Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, formerly of Chicago, preached his fifth anniversary sermon as pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, last Sunday.

Judge Clifford, of Maine, now senior Justice of the United States Supreme Court, contemplates paying a visit to California the coming season.

There is one man in his party who, if Gen. Grant should see fit to appoint as Chief Justice, would be well received by the bar and the people. We allude to William M. Evarts, of New York. He is eminently qualified for the position. But we have not the slightest idea that he will be selected. Some small, pettifogging lawyer-politician, like Senator Conkling, will be put in the place once honored by Jay, Marshall, Taney, and Chase. If Grant didn't do this, he wouldn't be Grant.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

By arrangement, the libel for divorce filed by the Hon. Charles Sumner against his wife on the ground of desertion, came up for hearing before Judge Colt in the Supreme Court to-day. F. V. Balch appeared as counsel for Mr. Sumner, and Sydney Bartlett and J. K. Lothrop for Mrs. Sumner. Although the case was heard in the regular court-room, it was conducted in so quiet a manner that few of the spectators present were aware what was transpiring. Neither the libelee or libelant were present, and, after hearing one witness, Judge Colt decreed Mr. Sumner a divorce from the bonds of matrimony on the ground above stated.—*Boston Journal, May 10.*

The nephew of Thaddeus Stevens had a large part of his surly uncle's estate bequeathed him on condition that he would never use intoxicating drinks. It seems that the young gentleman had too high an opinion of a constitutional julep and a moral cock-tail to turn his back upon them for the sake of filthy lucre, so the executors will apply the proceeds of the property, which are variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000, to the founding of an Orphans' Home in Lancaster. The will provides that no distinction of race, religion or color shall be made in the Home, and that all the inmates shall eat at the same table. We don't remember an instance of firmer fealty to the King of Grain, John Barleycorn, than this nephew has manifested.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TO-NIGHT.

The Saloon-Closing Ordinance to Go Into Operation at 11 P. M. To-Day.

The Police Force Ordered to Arrest All Saloon-Keepers Found Selling Liquor After that Hour.

The Police Commissioners held a private meeting on Tuesday evening, which was attended by the Chief of Police, and at which the following general order, having reference to the enforcement of the 11 o'clock liquor ordinance, was discussed:

1. Upon receipt of this order, the force will put in execution the ordinance "Providing for the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock p. m. each day," and found on page 193, Council proceedings for the current year.

2. The words "night-time," occurring in said ordinance are construed to mean during the hours in which it is necessary to use artificial light in the transaction of ordinary business.

3. Whenever any person shall be found selling, or giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, in violation of the said ordinance, it will be the duty of the officer discovering or learning of such violation to arrest such person forthwith.

4. Attention is hereby directed to the provisions of Sec. 3, Chap. 50, of the Revised Ordinances of 1873, which relate to the posting of licenses for the sale of liquors, and a rigid execution of the same is enjoined upon all members of the force.

Commissioner Sheridan objected to the passage of the third section, because refractory saloon-keepers could be punished just as severely through the medium of a summons, as in the Sunday law.

Commissioners Mason and Wright then introduced the following amendments to Secs. 3 and 4:

Sec. 3. Whenever any person shall be found selling, giving away, or in any manner dealing in any vinous, spirituous, ardent, intoxicating, or fermented liquors, in violation of the said ordinance, it will be the duty of the officer to arrest such person forthwith.

Sec. 4. Attention is hereby directed to the provision of Sec. 3, Chap. 50, of the Revised Ordinances of 1873, which requires licenses for the sale of liquors to be conspicuously posted in the sales or bar-room, and a rigid execution of the same enjoined upon all members of the force.

Commissioner Sheridan said that the part to which he took particular exception, viz., giving to officers the power to enter saloons and make arrests, was not changed by the amendments, and therefore he could not vote to pass the order.

Commissioners Mason and Wright then voted for the order as amended, and it became a police law.

On and after to-night, the members of the police force are empowered to enter saloons after 11 o'clock, and arrest persons who are found violating the ordinance, as specified in the above order.

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Sheridan showed The Tribune reporter the following, which he said he intended to offer at the meeting of the Board to-day:

I disapprove of that portion of Sec. 3 of General Order No. 22 which directs the officers "to arrest forthwith," as an unnecessary, injudicious, and dangerous exercise of power.

The Commissioner has but slight hope of being allowed to spread his protest on the record of proceedings.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Wild Oats," one of the merriest and most delightful of the old comedies, was presented at McVicker's Theatre last evening, with Mr. Edwin Adams as *Rover*, a character which he has made almost his own, and in which his capacity for genteel comedy is exhibited with most admirable effect. The audience was not a large one, a fact for which the rainy weather was doubtless responsible, for it is not to be supposed that so completely charming and attractive a performance as Mr. Adams' *Rover* would be lightly patronized on any other account. In spirit and humor, and in the graceful dash with which the impersonation is flavored, it is a most engaging part as played by Mr. Adams. He was but moderately supported by the company, the members of which seemed ill at ease in the old comedy. Mr. O'Neill manifested a tendency to slightly exaggerate the role of *John Dory*, and Mr. Pierce was rather tame as *Sir George*. Mrs. Allen made of *Lady Amaranth* a Quakeress sufficiently demure and charming, and the *Ephraim Smooth* of Mr. Barry was a creditable piece of character acting. The same bill will be given this evening.

DISORGANIZED.

No performance was given last evening at Myers' Opera-House by the Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination, which was disbanded yesterday. Cause, lack of patronage, and the cause of that suggests itself.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

Columbus, May 14.—The Constitutional Convention this afternoon completed the election of officials as follows: First and Second Assistant Clerks, Robert Hurlbut, of Delaware, and David Fisher, of Lima; First and Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, James Morgan, of Cincinnati, and Fred. Bleukner, of Columbus; Postmaster, Chas. Rhodes, of Jackson.

THE SLUNG-SHOT MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Charles P. Wickstrom.

Testimony of Witnesses of the Affray Between Deceased and His Murderer, John Miller.

Coroner Stephens yesterday held an inquest at the County Hospital, on the body of Charles P. Wickstrom, the murdered Swede, the circumstances of whose death were given in The Tribune of Wednesday. The following is the evidence elicited:

Dr. Bassons, sworn: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Charles Wickstrom, at the Morgue, May 13, 1873. I found no marks of injury upon the body. I found a wound upon the posterior right side of head. Upon opening the head I found the skull fractured and the brain broken down, and considerable pus formed. The pus is the result of the inflammation after the injury. In my opinion, the man came to his death from the injury received upon the head. The wound was produced apparently by some blunt instrument, that would crush the skull by the blow. A slung-shot, or small hammer would produce such a wound, but a fall would not.

John Engman, sworn: I reside at No. 192 North Wells street. I have been acquainted with Wickstrom since 1864. Knew him in Sweden. He was my roommate at the same boarding-house. After the dance Wickstrom and myself started to go to bed. Miller went up with us. Miller and Wickstrom got into a quarrel. Wickstrom told him (Miller) to go to bed and not be fooling around there. The quarrel ended by Wickstrom calling Miller a thief. Miller put his hand in the inside pocket of his coat as if looking for something to strike him (Wickstrom) with. Wickstrom said "I know you have got a slung-shot, but I am not afraid." I went between the two men. I told Wickstrom to go to bed, and took him by the coat and jerked him into the room, and closed the door. Wickstrom then undressed and went to bed. Nelson then came into the room. Carlson, the proprietor of the house, came into the room, and asked Wickstrom why he had abused Miller, saying that Miller complained that he (Wickstrom) had called him a thief. Wickstrom said that Miller was in the habit of running from one boarding-house to another, without paying his debts, and of stealing his baggage and running away. Carlson then went away. Wickstrom then jumped out of bed and started out of the door, into the hall, saying he wanted to see Carlson and tell him what kind of a man Miller was. I told him not to go, but he went out. I then saw Miller come up the back stairway. I heard a heavy crack or blow, and then a fall. Then I saw Miller run back very quick and go down the same stairs. Nelson and myself went out into the hall. We carried Wickstrom to bed. Wickstrom said that Miller struck him with a knife on the back of the head.

Joseph Carlson, sworn: I have seen the body in the dead-house. It is that of Charles P. Wickstrom, who boarded with me. I saw him last alive at my boarding-house, on last Saturday evening. He was complaining of a wound in the head. He stated to me that it was a blow given him by Charles Miller, also a boarder at my house. [The evidence given by the witness was the same in substance as that of Engman.]

Charles Nelson, sworn: I reside at No. 192 North Wells street. I am a boarder at that house. I was acquainted with Charles P. Wickstrom, the deceased, before death. He was a boarder in the same place. Two weeks ago last Saturday there was a dance at my boarding-house. Wickstrom was at the dance, also a man by the name of Miller. I do not know of any trouble between them. That night about 12 o'clock I went up stairs to go to bed. When I got opposite the room occupied by Wickstrom, a man named John Engman was standing in the door of the room, and Wickstrom was in bed. He came outside of the door into the hall. Just then Miller came up stairs from the back part of the house that leads down to his (Miller's) bed-room. He passed the door of my room very quick, and immediately afterward I heard a heavy fall, and then Miller ran by my door again, and jumped down the stairway. I had to pass through the room occupied by deceased, and John Engman to get into my own, but he was standing at the time in the room occupied by deceased. Engman and myself there came out after the fall, and found Wickstrom lying in the hall. Carlson, the proprietor of the house, came up-stairs at the same time, and walked up to Wickstrom and asked him what was the matter. Wickstrom said "Miller has hit me." We lifted Wickstrom up and I saw a wound in the back of his head. He was bleeding from the wound. We put him to bed, and he again said that Miller hit him. From the time that Wickstrom left the bed until I heard the fall was not one minute. There was no one in the hall but Miller. I do not know of any trouble between Wickstrom and the other boarders. Miller left the house on Sunday morning. The next day I saw him in the yard, and soon after some one said that Miller had gone. He was running when I saw him in the yard. I did not speak to Miller about the case when he passed the door; he went so quick it was impossible for me to see whether he had anything in his hands or not. There was no loud talking or noise previous to the fall. I never saw Miller have a slung-shot.

The verdict of the jury was "that the said Charles P. Wickstrom, now lying dead at the County Hospital, in the City of Chicago, came to his death May 12, 1873, from inflammation of the brain, produced by a fracture of the skull; and we, the jury, find that said injury was produced by some instrument in the hands of John Miller."

The police know the whereabouts of Miller, and will have him in custody before the reader has finished perusing the above testimony.

MAKING THE FEATHERS FLY.

Sweepstakes Pigeon-Shooting at Dexter Park Yesterday Afternoon.

The first of a series of pigeon-shooting events, arranged to take place at Dexter Park, occurred yesterday afternoon. It was a sweepstakes of $25 each under the English rules, there being twenty-three entries. The peculiarity of the English rules is that five ground-traps are used, placed five yards apart at equal distances from the score, with which they communicate by stout cords. The shooter, not knowing the trap that is to be pulled, must keep an eye on the five, so that the difficulty of the undertaking is largely increased. Some compensation, however, is found in the privilege of using the second barrel if the first fails to bring down the bird. Some very fine shots were made in this way, two birds being dropped by Messrs. Thomas and H. H. Kleinman at a range of over 60 yards. The crack shots were out in full force, but they made a poor showing, Paine, Tinker, and Bogardus being about the poorest on the entire list. It was to be expected that they would suffer some disadvantage, as the various competitors were handicapped, the best shots being required to shoot at 30 yards' rise, while others were placed at 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, and 23 yards respectively. The day was exceedingly cold, and the birds, though wild, were dumpish and hard to raise from the trap. This operated seriously against good scores, as nearly all the pigeons would walk off three or four yards from the trap before taking wing. The progress of the match was very much retarded thereby, and when darkness overtook the marksmen they had shot at but 10 birds each, and the match was postponed until this forenoon at 10 o'clock. Below is the score as far as shot:

Name.	Yards rise.	Score.
I. A. Paine	30	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—5
M. W. Tinker	30	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—4
A. H. Bogardus	30	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
A. Kleinman	30	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
M. L. Johnson	28	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
E. Price	26	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
J. J. Kleinman	26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
H. H. Kleinman	26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
T. Stagg	23	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
D. T. Elston	23	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—5
N. Doxey	25	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—5
G. Johnson	24	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5
J. Farnsworth	23	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
Ab Price	27	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—7
R. Thomas	26	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8
D. Brown	23	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—7
Alex. Price	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—6
H. Cousins	26	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—7
W. B. Wilcox	26	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—7
W. T. Johnson	25	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3
C. Finn	26	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
J. Spencer	26	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7

This afternoon Bogardus and Tinker shoot for the American championship and $1,000, the match consisting of 100 single rises each, according to the Rhode Island rules. The announcement is made for the information of the public, and with no intention to put to shame the niggardly policy of the managers of yesterday's shooting, who violated all precedent by exacting an admission fee from the reporters of the press.

To Be Continued.

The reduction in prices of furniture at Potter, King & Co.'s, Nos. 284, 286, and 288 Wabash avenue. Black walnut marble-top chamber suits for $60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

New York, May 14.—Depression was the feature in financial affairs to-day. Reports of a probable advance in the Bank of England rates of interest to-morrow to 5 per cent stiffened gold and exchange, but the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was quite strong, and resulted in a decline, ranging from ¾ to 5¼ per cent.

Money easy most of the time at 6@7 per cent, rising to 7, gold, on an increased demand, and closing at the legal rate.

Sterling strong at 108⅞@109⅛ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 for sight.

Gold irregular, ranging from 117⅜ to 118, closing at 117⅞@118. Loans at 4@7 per cent. Clearings, $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $272,000. Customs receipts, $482,000.

Governments steady and dull.

State bonds nominal.

Stocks more active, at generally declining rates, with great pressure to sell. Pacific Mail was particularly heavy, large blocks of stock changing hands. The rumor of opposition to the English line on the China route was again used with marked affect, but rests only on the fact that the steamer Altoona came to San Francisco, where she was chartered to take a cargo to England. Erie was also heavy, in sympathy with London prices. Western Union was the only strong stock on the list. The chief fluctuations were: Pacific Mail, 52, 46⅛, 48¾, 47⅞; Erie, 59¾, 59⅜, 59⅝, 59⅜, 59⅛; C., C. & I. C., 32, 30¾, 31⅛, 30⅛; Union Pacific, 31⅛, 29⅛, 29¾; St. Paul, 55⅛, 54⅛, 54⅛; Ohios, 42⅛, 41⅛, 41⅜; Lake Shore, 90⅞, 90⅝, 90⅞; New York Central, 100⅝, 100⅛; Rock Island, 108⅜, 107⅝, 108; Wabash, 69, 69⅛, 68⅞; Harlem, 126, 126¾, 126.

The market, after steadying somewhat in the afternoon, finally closed dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons '67	120½
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	118½
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	114½
Coupons, '65	117¼	10-40s	113½
Coupons, '65 (new)	118	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81¼	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	81¼	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	100¼	St. Paul	54¼
W. U. Tel	100	St Paul pfd	72½
Western Union	86¾	Wabash	68¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80¾	Terre Haute	18
American Express	67¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	73¼	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	41¼
Erie	59¼	C., C. & C.	88¼
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	127	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	115
C. & P.	89¾	Union Pacific	30¼
Northwestern	80	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Northwestern pfd	85¾	Union Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	108	Del, Lack. & Western	108
N. J. Central	105¼	Hartford & Erie	2¼

Foreign Markets.

London, May 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 93¼ for money; 93¾ on account; 5-20s, '65, 91¼; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 84¾; Erie, 46¼.

The amount of bullion deposited in bank on balance to-day was £8,900.

Sugar, spot 29s@29s 6d, afloat 26s@26s 3d.

Paris, May 14.—Rentes, 54f 57c.

Liverpool, May 14—Evening.—Cotton firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 8⅝d; middling Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 4,000; April and May shipments from from Savannah and Charleston, 8¾@8⅞d; June delivery, Savannah or Charleston, 8⅞d; May delivery do, 8⅞d; April and May shipments, New Orleans, 9 1-16d; shipped from New Orleans, 9 1-16d; shipped from New Orleans, deliverable May June, 8⅞d; shipped from Savannah and Charleston, deliverable May, July and August, 8⅞d; June delivery, New Orleans, 9 1-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles and balance unchanged.

Antwerp, May 14.—Refined petroleum, 40½f.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo, May 14.—Cattle to-day, including 46 cars reported to arrive, 1,615; total for the week, 6,239. Market very lively at yesterday's prices; about 1,500 disposed of; sales, 732 Illinois steers, 1,028 to 1,419 lbs, at $5.70@6.65; 150 Illinois stillers, 1,140 lbs at $5.80; 70 Illinois stockers, 953 lbs, at $5.75; 289 Texas steers, 953 to 1,188 lbs, at $5.45@5.80; 16 Missouri steers, 1,134 lbs, at $5.75; 28 Missouri oxen, 1,596 lbs, at $5.90; 36 Kansas steers, 1,068 lbs, at $5.85; 29 Michigan stock, 115 lbs, at $4.87½; 44 Canada stockers, 696 to 801 lbs, at $4.75@5.00; 38 Ohio stillers, 986 to 1,108 lbs, at $5.62½@5.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200. Total for the week, 5,500. Market less active; prices ¼@½c off from yesterday. Sales—1,289 Ohio clipped sheep, av 88 to 90 lbs, at $5.80@6.20.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 800. Total for the week, 14,600. Market dull for want of stock; yards bare at an early hour. New York buyers hauled out of market, refusing to pay over $5.25 for good pigs. Sales—243 Ohio hogs, av 105 to 195 lbs, at $5.45@5.50; 126 Michigan hogs, av 195 lbs, at $5.50; 82 stock pigs, av 132 lbs, at $5.80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 14.—There was a slow trade movement with both agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods is fairly steady, and prices unchanged. Rolled jaconets brisk at 8½c; brown and bleached cottons quiet; ticks, denims, and cottonades, in fair request. Prints quiet; Manchester prints reduced to 11c. The clothing trade are operating in fall woolens; shawls dull. Foreign goods very quiet in private hands, but moving freely at auction at unusually unremunerative prices to sellers.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 15.—The petroleum market was dull, and crude drooping; $2.40@2.45 per brl at Parker's, 6¼c per gallon delivered here. Refined nominal at 16@16½c on cars here, 19½c for May delivery in Philadelphia, and 19¾@20c for June.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 14.—Cotton—Dull; middling upland, 19¼c. Sales: For future, 8,500 bales; June, 18 9-16@18⅝c; July, 18¾@18⅞c; August, 18 9-16@18⅝c.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and firmer; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.40; common to good, $6.75@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.12; extra Ohio, $8.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour steady at $4.25@6.00. Corn meal quiet. Wheat firmer; receipts, 64,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.53@1.56; No. 2 Northwest spring, $1.58; No. 2 Minnesota spring, $1.70; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.70@1.73. Rye active; Western, 98c. Barley steady; Bay Quinte, $1.15. Malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 68,000 bu; inferior to prime new mixed Western, 63@65c; old, 66c; new yellow, 65@67c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 37,000 bu; new Western, mixed, 49@52½c; white Western, 53@56c; black Western, 48@49c.

Eggs—In good request: Western, 15½@16c.

Hay—Firm at $1.50.

Hops—Quiet and firm at 35@50c for 1872.

Leather—Active at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

Wool—Dull and unchanged; extra fleece, 50c.

Groceries—Coffee strong; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 67@68c. Rice steady at 7½@8¼c.

Turpentine—Dull at 50@50½c.

Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 9½c; refined, 20c.

Provisions—Pork steady; new mess, round lots, 18c; job lots, 18⅛@18¼c. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 7½c; hams, 12@13c. Middles dull; short clear, 9⅞c; long clear, 9½c. Lard easier; Western steam, 9⅝c; kettle, 9⅝c.

Butter—Lower; Western, 25@27c.

Cheese—Steady at 12@16c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot, lake, dull, and buyers holding off, waiting larger receipts; 32½c cash. Pig iron dull and heavy; Scotch, 48@52c; American quiet at 46@50c. Bar weak at $4.10. Russia sheet dull at 16@17c.

Whisky—Dull at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., May 14.—Cotton—Dull at 18¼c.

Breadstuffs—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat dull at $1.73@1.75. Corn steady at 50c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm.

Groceries—Steady.

Oils—Firm.

Eggs—Strong at 13c.

Butter—Easier at 18@25c.

Cheese—Steady.

Provisions—Pork held at $17.50 spot or buyer May. Lard quiet and firm; light offerings of regular brands; sales of steam at 8¾c; city kettle held at 9¼c; jobbing sales at 9⅛@9½c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 6¼@6½@5c buyer June; clear rib sides, sales of 50,000 lbs at 8½c; generally held at 8⅝c; sales at 9⅛c buyer May; sales at 9¼c buyer August; clear held at 9c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, jobbing sales.

Whisky—Firm and active at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red, $1.95@1.98; amber, $2.04@2.05. Corn weak; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 65c. Oats unchanged.

Provisions—Weak; mess pork, $18.50@19.00.

Whisky—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 64½@65c. Oats active and firm; mixed Western 50c; white, 52@53c. Rye quiet.

Provisions—Dull and weak; mess pork, $17.75@18.00. Bacon dull; shoulders, 8½c; rib sides, 10c; clear rib, 10½c; sugar-cured hams, 14 1-6c. Lard dull at 9@9½c.

Butter—Western scarce and firm.

Whisky—Scarce and firm at 95c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; sales 8,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1.50. Corn in fair demand; sales 45,000 bu by sample at 50c; car lots No. 2 at 51@52c. Oats higher.

Seeds—Higher.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.33½. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 33½c. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 spring, 87c.

Freights—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 13c.

Receipts—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 214,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2 white Wabash, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.88; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.89; amber Michigan, spot, $1.78@1.78½; seller last half May, $1.78½; seller June, $1.80; seller July, $1.73; No. 1 red, $1.84; No. 2 do, $1.78½; No. 3 do, $1.66½; rejected red, $1.52. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 47½c; seller May, 48½c; seller June, 48½c; seller July, 48c; seller August, 51c; buyer May, 48½c; buyer July, 51½c; low mixed, 47½c; white, seller June, 54½c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 46c. Oats steady; No. 2, 42c.

Receipts—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 14.—Cotton—Dull and nominal.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady; super winter, $4.50@5.00; extra winter, $5.00@5.75; double extra, $6.00@6.50; treble, $6.75@7.50; family winter, $7.50@10.00. Wheat stronger; spring higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.25; do soft Iowa, $1.35. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 39c on track; 45½@46½c sacked. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 33½@34c on track; 39@39½c sacked. Barley steady; No 2, 85@90c. Rye unchanged at 68@70c.

Whisky—Firm at 90c.

Provisions—Pork dull at $17.50. Dry salted meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull, with only a jobbing and order trade. Lard nominal.

Hogs—Easier at $4.60@5.00.

Cattle—Dull; inferior to common, 2@3½c; fat beeves, 4@5½c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none; hogs, 2,000; cattle, 800.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, May 14.—Bagging—Unchanged.

Cotton—Dull; low middling, 17c.

Breadstuffs—Flour in fair demand; good extra family, $6.50; A No. 1 at $8.00; fancy, $9.00. Wheat nominal.

Provisions—Mess pork steady at $17.50@18.00. Bacon steady and demand firm; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 9¾@10c; clear sides, 9¾@10¼c, packed. Hams—Plain, 12@12½c; sugar-cured, 14@15c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7c; ribs, 9c; clear sides, 9¼c; loose, and ¼c more for packed. Lard—In tierces, 9¼@9½c; kegs, 10¼@11c; prime steam 9c; lots on orders, ¼@½c advance.

Whisky—Steady at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Wheat quiet, but firm, at $1.80 for No. 1 red; $1.67 for No. 2 do. Corn, 52@53c, shelled. Oats, 45c for No. 1.

Petroleum—Quiet and unchanged.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville, May 14.—Cotton—Dull and drooping; low middling, 16½c.

Breadstuffs—Flour, demand light; holders firm at $9.00. Wheat, demand light; holders firm at $1.60. Corn in fair demand and firm, at 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 45c.

Provisions—Bulk meats steady; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear, 10c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—Steady, at 93½c.

Hay—Dull but unchanged, at $24.00@27.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull; XXX, $7.25@8.25; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn advanced; yellow, 57c; white, 59@60c. Oats firmer, at 47@50c. Bran quiet at 70@75c.

Hay—Choice scarce; prime dull at $24.00@25.00.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at $18.00. Dry salted meats firm, at 8½@9@9½c. Bacon dull and drooping, at 8½c, 9½c, 9¾c. Hams firm at 14½@15c. Lard quiet; refined tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

Groceries—Sugar dull; good to fully fair, 7½@9½c. Molasses dull; fermenting, 46c.

Whisky—Dull at 91@94c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Chicago, May 14.—Arrived—Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 100 brls flour, and 72,800 lbs meal. Also, 887 cubic yds stone, in 11 boats.

Cleared—North America, 78,715 ft lumber, and 24,500 lath.

Chicago, May 14, 9 p. m.—Cleared—Bouchard, La Salle, 87,599 ft lumber; Hiawatha, La Salle, 128 tons iron.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.—Passed up—Props Mary Mill, R. Holland and barges; schrs Alice E. Rutherford, Rival, Alderbaran, C. Amsden, Glariffer.

Passed down—Props Huron City, Buffalo and barges, Inter-Ocean and barge, Wenona; schrs Belle Whaling, Reindeer, Golden Fleece, Naiad, Angus Smith, Paragon, J. R. Noyes, Monticello, Montauk, Penoke, Oneonta, Czar.

Wind—West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING — GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MFG. CO., Manufacturers of Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LACES.

LACES!

We are offering a full line of Black Yak Laces at prices below market rates; Elegant Pointe Laces, by the yard, very low; and Black Thread and Guipure Laces; Black Thread, Llama, Real Applique, and Valencienne Lace Capes, Fichus and Sashes; Llama and Thread Parasol Covers; "Novelties" in Lace Ties, Jabots, Ruffles, &c.

106, 108, 110 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

PROPOSALS.

To Builders and Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 26th day of May, 1873, at 1:30 p. m., by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for any portion or all of the material now contained in the buildings and fences on the Reform School grounds at Hyde Park (with the exception of the dwelling-house on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st. and Hyde Park-av.), consisting of bricks, joists, lumber, windows, doors, green-houses, glass, fencing, posts, etc.

The buildings to be taken down and the material removed within thirty days after the contract for the sale thereof is executed.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
H. M. SINGER,
THOS. LONERGAN,
JOHN H. CLOUGH,

Committee on Finance Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS — DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS. Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Musicians' Union.

Special meeting, THURSDAY, May 15, on important business. H. SCHOLA, President.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14.

The demand for money in the local market is active, but approved borrowers get it without much difficulty. Deposits at the banks keep up well, and are nearly as high now as at any time in the last three months, but the loans of the banks are also high, and in view of the fact that the National Banks have been expecting a call for a statement for some time past, there is less disposition on their part to expand than there would be otherwise. New York exchange remains steady at about par for sales between banks.

The movements of currency in any direction were insignificant to-day. There were some considerable amounts sent to Milwaukee yesterday, but the demand seems to have been only spasmodic.

THE VIENNA PANIC.

It is difficult to say what is the extent or significance of the panic on the Vienna Bourse, but the fact that several of the Government bankers subscribed 12,000,000 florins and the Austrian Minister of Finance pledged the Government for 8,000,000 florins more (equivalent to over $9,000,000), to be put into a pool to sustain the value of speculative stocks by temporary loans on them as collaterals, shows there was some grave emergency and danger of a collapse that would have caused immense losses and distress. As a final measure, the Government has expressed its intention of modifying the Austrian National Bank act, so as to permit more latitude in the loans of the National Bank on collaterals of stocks. Through the relations of Vienna with Frankfort, Frankfort with London, and the latter with New York, the market for sterling exchange in New York was affected by the Vienna panic. German bankers in New York, who have large accommodations from their correspondents in Frankfort, anticipating a calling in of these, became anxious to strengthen their European accounts, and have been large buyers of sterling exchange. This, together with the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England last Saturday, has caused a large advance in the price of sterling exchange, which is quoted to-day at 108¾ for 60-day bills, and 110 for sight. An advance of ½ per cent more in the price of exchange would justify the shipment of gold from New York to London, and it seems not improbable that this may be one of the results of the unsettlement of confidence in Europe, viz: that foreign capital will be called home, and that the specie payments will cause an advance in the price of gold and a closer money market in New York. On the other hand, it is argued by some, that if confidence in Austrian securities and stocks causes capital to shun investment in them, it will create more demand for American securities. However this may be, money continues easy yet in New York. In the week up to May 10, bank deposits increased over $6,000,000, and money is offered at 7 per cent.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have recently made arrangements for great improvements in the efficiency of their line as a through freight route from the West to the East, and have negotiated a loan of $10,000,000, which amount has been secured and placed to their credit. This money is to be expended during the current year for the following purposes:

First—Narrowing the gauge of the entire line to 4 feet 8½ inches, to make it accord with the standard American gauge on this continent.

Second—To lay steel rails over the whole extent of the line, instead of iron.

Third—To fully complete the ballasting of the line.

Fourth—To lay in about 40 miles of additional sidings at various points to accommodate the increasing traffic.

Fifth—To provide such facilities in the way of extra station accommodation as may be necessary at the different points on the line.

Sixth—To largely increase the existing rolling stock.

Seventh—To build a large and commodious passenger station at Montreal and a grain elevator of the capacity of 300,000 bushels at Sarnia, and, generally, to put the entire system of the Grand Trunk Railway in a first-class condition, both as regards its roadway and rolling stock in every respect.

The Company has ordered the construction of 600 new box freight-cars, 200 platform cars, and 100 stock cars, all to be finished by Oct. 1. The lines owned and leased by the Company make an aggregate of 1,377 miles, of which 419 miles are leased, thus leaving 958 miles in the ownership of the Company. The aggregate capital stock and bonded debts of the Company were $101,374,680, or at the rate of $105,000 per mile of the road owned. The addition of the $10,000,000 just negotiated will make the capital and debts stand in the ratio of $115,400 per mile of the 958 miles of road owned.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s of '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	118
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅜
10-40s	113¾	114
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
Gold Exchange		118
Sterling Exchange	108¾@110	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, May 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hull st, n of and near Eugenie st, e f, 25x73 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $900.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, Lots 19 and 20, with other outside property, dated May 10; consideration, $18,000.

Und ¼ in n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 1, 39, 13 (except e 100 ft), dated May 29, 1872; consideration, $76,312.

State st, 174 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, und ¼ of 80x165 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

Und ¼ of the above, with improvements, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $22,000.

North place, 35x80 ft, being Sub-lot 44, of Lot 1, Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 28, 1872; consideration, $550.

Dania av, 73 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $900.

Illinois st, near n e cor of Rush st, s f, undivided ½ of 40x100 ft, dated May 9; consideration, $5,000.

Wesson st, bet Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 26x100 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $900.

Court st, 162 ft e of Grand av, s f, 25x126 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $550.

Seymour st, n Grand av, w f, 25x126 6-10 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $550.

25x126 6-10 ft adjoining the above, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $550.

Lot on private park, 170 ft s of Vincennes av, and on n w cor of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 18½x60 ft, with building, dated April 18; consideration, $7,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 21 to 25, in Block 4 of Peck's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated May 13; consideration, $4,200.

The premises No. 571 West Washington st, dated April 15; consideration, $12,500.

West Washington st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $9,000.

Monroe st, bet Aberdeen and Morgan sts, s f, Lot 53, dated March 15; consideration, $8,500.

Larrabee st, 198 ft s of Blackhawk st, e f, 49¾ ft, running to end of lot, dated May 12; consideration, $5,000.

North Hoyne st, near s e cor of Ewing place, w f, Lots 35 and 36, dated April 19; consideration, $1,900.

Lot 34, adjoining the above, dated April 19; consideration, $975.

Napoleon st, between Butler and Hanover, n f, Lots 9 and 10, dated May 2, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Harding av, s w cor of West Indiana st, e f, 25x125½ ft, dated May 10; consideration, $740.

Green st, 100 ft n of Washington, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $2,000.

McGrath st, s w corner of Robey st, n f, 100x132 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 8 in Wilson's n w ¼ of Block 33, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 7, in same, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $4,500.

Vincennes av, n of and near Thirty-ninth st, w f, 132x141 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $13,200.

Lot 30, in Smith's Block 7, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated May 14; consideration, $1,325.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Seminary av, s w cor of Dunning st, e f, 30¼x120 ft, with building, dated April 17; consideration, $10,000.

Dunning st, n e cor of Seminary av, s f, 56x132½ ft, dated May 13; consideration, $2,295.

Melrose st, 575½ ft e of Dummy Road, n f, 61½x167 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $4,200.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 10, 1872; consideration, $3,280.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North ½ of Lot 21, in Block 4, of Price's n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated May 12; consideration, $3,500.

Lots 7 to 10, in Claflin and Whitney's Lot 2, of s ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 13, in Block 1, of Gunn's Subdivision in Lots 34 and 35, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $750.

Lot 4 in Mullen's Lots 27 and 28, in Dobbin's n ½ s ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 1, in Block 3 in Wilson Heald and Stebbing's n ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $5,210.

Lot 4, in Block 3, same, dated April 26; consideration, $6,210.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 30, in Block 1 of Jacobs' Block 2, of s ½ e ½ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated May 13; consideration, $4,200.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	11,428	8,104	9,411	5,570
Wheat, bu	41,690	10,800	285,353	15,788
Corn, bu	41,185	131,365	172,644	465,799
Oats, bu	25,840	18,460	110,389	86,041
Rye, bu	1,044	6,500	799	3,065
Barley, bu	2,200	1,852	6,048	....
Grass seed, lbs	41,650	40,390	25,250	43,884
Flax seed, lbs	380	....	1,200	....
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	9,290	34,714	11,392
Cured meats, lbs	79,830	333,999	503,780	215,253
Beef, brls	....	11	18	129
Pork, brls	....	12	30	1,775
Lard, lbs	12,840	2,750	58,500	77,900
Tallow, lbs	19,720	19,550	44,700	....
Butter, lbs	45,210	35,430	1,700	7,800
Dressed hogs, No.	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	14,668	8,114	7,155	3,813
Cattle, No.	4,935	4,899	3,106	1,826
Sheep, No.	646	559	20	....
Hides, lbs	66,960	132,650	68,518	38,190
Highwines, brls	488	204	213	325
Wool, lbs	152,726	77,160	231,000	44,970
Potatoes, bu	3,119	7,822	3,226	450
Lumber, m ft	3,041	4,277	2,617	1,182
Shingles, m	1,040	1,800	1,368	1,545
Lath, m	70	195	179	193
Salt, brls	....	6,370	1,330	1,316

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,041 bu corn; 5,916 bu oats; 124 bu rye; 2,434 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 34 cars wheat; 69 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 5,800 bu rejected do, by canal; 19 cars oats; 7,000 bu rejected do by canal; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (125 cars), 98,000 bu.

There is one fact that seems to have been forgotten by the gentlemen in the country who are complaining so loudly about the working of the Inspection law in regard to corn. It may be poor consolation to recall it, but the fact should not be lost sight of, that the law was a *country* measure, passed at the demand of the country as against the city. It is popularly supposed to be a law that was passed by the representatives of the farming community for the purpose of protecting that community against the tricks practised upon the Board of Trade.

We are far from claiming that the Board of Trade is immaculate, either as a whole, or in its individual membership; neither do we forget that there were inspection difficulties under the Board of Trade regime. But it is equally true that the system of inspection under the direction of the Board of Trade was so framed as to avoid many of the snags now encountered, as it is that the Board of Trade is not responsible for the present trouble. It is probable that the Inspectors are doing their duty, as we are satisfied that they try hard to do it, under the law; but whether this be so or not, there is neither sense nor plausibility in the outcry against Chicago as the cause of the trouble. The responsibility, whether for praise or blame, rests entirely with the State, and especially with that portion of its country representatives who determined to give neither Chicago nor the Board of Trade a voice in the matter.

The failure of John Watson, yesterday, was the subject of much comment in commercial circles to-day, and his course was generally condemned. It seems that most of his May wheat was sold at $1.20@1.22, and was unfilled on the 1st ult., when the market was 4@6c per bu against him. He held on, hoping for a decline, which would probably have occurred but for the unexpected weakening in freights by lake. A great many of those who held his contracts omitted to call margins, believing him to be perfectly good; but a few of these grew nervous yesterday, and "called" only to find no response except in the negative. The more conservative members of the Board are disgusted at the fact that a man like John Watson should dip in so heavily; and some of them said that such things should not be allowed. But there is really no remedy other than in the calling of margins on all options. Trading cannot be limited in any other way, and this is a remedy which each man can apply for himself.

It is not strange that accounts from the country should vary very widely in regard to crop prospects. In some places the land is soggy, while in others it is in good condition, and the work of planting has progressed well. The principal effect of the rains will probably be to make the corn area larger than it otherwise would have been, as it is well known that the chief thing to be feared in regard to corn is June floods and late frosts; and late planted corn can be counted on to yield well much more certainly than other grain.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were not quite so active to-day, and were less steady. There was considerable excitement, and some strength early, principally owing to bad weather, but things generally weakened in the latter half of the session of the Board of Trade, with quite a heavy feeling in some departments—the result of a reaction from the excited tone noted for two or three days past. The weather continues to be very awkward, but its effects have been already discounted, and a great many operators are waiting for the turn, not feeling disposed to operate further in the present direction.

There was only fair activity in the dry goods trade, and prices were steady and unchanged. At the late reduction in colored and bleached cottons the market presents a firm tone, and indeed the only weakness noticeable is confined to unseasonable fabrics and unpopular brands. Groceries were moving with rather more freedom than on yesterday or Monday, and prices were again well sustained all around. Sugars are quoted higher in New York, and are a trifle firmer here in sympathy, though our dealers do not anticipate any marked advance. Coffees remain strong, while spices, rice, soaps, and starch rule steady. There is a dull, heavy feeling in the tea market, and present indications favor an early decline in prices. The butter market was quiet at weak and irregular prices. The receipts, though not remarkably large for the season, considerably exceed current requirements, and a steady augumentation of stocks is witnessed. Cheese was dull and weak at the late decline. No changes were reported in the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets. Hay was in better request, and former rates were well sustained. In the hide market comparatively little trading was done, and prices were unsettled and variable. Oils met with a liberal inquiry at 19½@20c for carbon; at $1.00@1.05 for linseed; at 75c for extra lard, and at 60c for turpentine. Nothing new was noted in connection with the tobacco, pig-iron, paints, and wood markets.

Lumber continues to meet with a fair and steadily improving demand. There was no particular change in prices, though in lumber afloat a firmer feeling was developed. Building materials were unchanged; the trade is light at the quoted prices. Metals, iron, and nails were moderately active at about the same rates, though nails are rather unsettled. Wool, hops, and broom-corn are unchanged. Seeds were in light request at about yesterday's range of prices. Potatoes were in good demand for home consumption and shipment; choice peachblows being mostly wanted. Green fruits were active and firm. Poultry met with a good inquiry on local account, and, owing to light offerings, ruled higher. Eggs were also in good request and firm at 13@13½c.

Highwines were rather less active; but steady at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89½c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, and rather dull at the inside rates of yesterday; though it is well known that several vessels have been sent out of the grain trade to carry lumber and ore, their owners not being satisfied to accept present grain rates. To Buffalo sail rates were quoted at 5½c on corn, and 6c on wheat; and to Kingston or Oswego, carriers asked 13c on wheat and 13c on corn. Through rates cannot be quoted; some say they are weak, and others claim that they are firm at 45c per 100 lbs to New York, and 50c to Boston. A total of 9 charters was reported from this port, which will carry out 18,000 bu wheat, 190,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was in moderate demand early, at yesterday's prices, though live hogs were plenty and lower, but weakened about 10c per brl towards the close. Lard opened a shade easier, with a seemingly fair inquiry at the decline, but fell off when New York was quoted weak, and closed fully 10c per 100 lbs lower, with very little offered at the decline. Meats were inactive, and nominally a shade firmer on middles, which are in small stock. There is now very little speculation in provisions, former trades being nearly all equalized, with not much disposition to dip further into the future. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.80@16.90; do seller June, $16.90@17.00; do seller July, $17.40@17.45; do seller August, $17.75@17.90; lard, cash or seller May, $8.95; do seller June, $9.00@9.05; do seller July, $9.25@9.30; summer lard, $8.50; do without packages, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8¾@9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6½c. English meats, 8⅞@9c for short ribs; 9@9¼c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10¼c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $29.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 4,000 brls mess pork, seller July, at $17.50; 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $9.05; 1,500 tcs do at $9.00; 1,000 tcs do, seller July, at $9.25.

Flour was stronger, but not active. The market opened with a good demand, principally for spring superfines, and the lower grades of spring extras, for shipment; but these were in light supply, the stocks having been considerably depleted by the liberal sales of the past few days, though flour is now arriving more freely. Holders generally advanced their views somewhat, in sympathy with the strength in wheat here and of flour in New York, and then buyers held back, seeming to be limited to former quotations. Bran was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 80 brls white winter extras (Crystal) at $9.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (part Athlete) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.37½; 340 brls at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do (low) at $5.25; 800 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye flour (Beloit City) at $4.40. Total, 2,820 brls; also, 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.10	@ 7.00
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging about 1c higher than yesterday, but was 3c higher at one time than the closing quotation of last evening. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and New York was also reported strong, while our shipments are very liberal. The last fact had most influence on prices, coupled with the failure reported yesterday, which made it necessary for a great many operators to buy the wheat they had expected to receive from John Watson. It is probable that most of these trades were covered to-day, and comparatively little else was done; hence considerable fluctuations in prices, as the local varied every minute or two in that part of the session which is usually the steadiest. The stocks of No. 2 spring wheat in store here this morning cannot much exceed 500,000 bu; which is scarcely half the quantity of May shorts out to be covered on the Watson deals, while a good deal of that was undoubtedly not at command. It may strange that the market did not advance more under the circumstances, the widest preference for May over June being 1½c, while the usual difference was only 1c. There was little doing for shipment, as the short interest monopolized the cash offerings of No. 2. Seller June opened at $1.31¼, advanced to $1.33⅜, fell to $1.31, and closed at $1.31¼. Seller the year sold at $1.16@1.17, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.31⅜@1.34, closing at $1.32¼. No. 1 spring was nominal. No. 3 spring was 2@3½c higher, at $1.23@1.24, closing with $1.23 bid. Rejected was active at $1.05½@1.05¾. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.34¼; 7,400 bu do at $1.34; 10,000 bu do at $1.33¾; 43,200 bu do at $1.33½; 18,600 bu do at $1.33¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.33; 15,000 bu do at $1.32⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.32¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.32½; 40,000 bu do at $1.32¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.32; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.24; 6,400 bu do at $1.23½; 6,600 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.05¾; 400 bu do at $1.05½; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.38. Total, 196,600 bu.

Corn was active and irregular, averaging ½c higher than yesterday, though reported dull and heavy in New York. The trading was principally speculative and for next month, though the more deferred options received a fair amount of attention, buyers being incited by the fact of continued bad weather. There was less inquiry for spot corn, though some was taken for shipment; but the light receipts, and liberal exports reported, made cash lots relatively firm. The inquiry was principally made before 11 o'clock, after that the edge of demand had been taken off; and after 12 o'clock there was considerable pressure to sell, the buying orders not having absorbed the offerings. Seller June opened at 42⅞c, advanced to 43½c, and declined to 42⅝c at the close. Seller July sold at 45@45⅝c, closing at 45¼c; and seller August at 46@47c, closing at 46½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 41⅞@41⅝c, closing at 41½c; strictly fresh receipts closed at 42c bid. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 42⅛c; 9,600 bu do at 42½c; 8,800 bu do at 42c; 85,000 bu do at 41⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 41⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 41½c; 5,000 bu do at 41¼c; 11,200 bu rejected at 40c; 11,200 bu by sample at 42c afloat. Total, 204,000 bu.

Oats were dull and weak. The market opened apparently firm at yesterday's medium prices, but soon fell off when quoted dull in New York, and declined ½c per bu. Seller the month or regular, sold at 33@33½c; seller June at 34@34½c; and seller July at 35⅞@36½c; all closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 33½c. Rejected was nominal at 31c, being in some demand, with no offerings. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 33⅝c; 11,200 bu at 33½c; 15,000 bu at 33⅜c; 25,000 bu at 33¼c; 10,000 bu at 33c; 7,000 rejected at 32½c, free on board cars. Total 70,000 bu.

Rye was in moderate demand, and firm at the quotation which has ruled for several days past; at which all offerings met with ready sale. The transactions were limited to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 69½c, and 100 bu by sample at 70c.

Barley was lifeless, not a single sale being reported. In the absence of transactions we quote the market unchanged at 78@83c for No. 2; 65@69c for No. 3; and 45@50c for rejected; the inside for Rock Island receipts, and the outside in other houses.

CORN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has asked for and obtained reports from the different stations along that line of road, giving the amount of corn cribbed at the several stations. The following are the replies:

Homewood, none; Matteson, none; Richton, 8,000, and 50,000 in farmers' hands; Monee, 18,000; Peotone, 25,000; Manteno, 50,000, and 30,000 shelled and in elevator; Kankakee, 20,000; Chebanse, 90,000; Clifton, 75,000, and 150,000 contracted for; Ashkum, 88,000; Danfort, 80,000; Gilman, 60,000, and 50,000 contracted; Onarga, 90,000, and 130,000 bought to be delivered; Spring Creek, (none); Bulkley, 80,000, and 80,000 in farmer's hands; Loda, 168,000, and 20,000 contracted and not delivered; Paxton, 300,000; Ludlow, 35,000; Rantoul, 80,000; Thomasboro, 75,000; Champaign, 160,000; Tolono, 101,000, not including elevator; Arcola, 12,000, with large amount in country; Mattoon, none, but any quantity in the country; total, 1,525,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and advanced ⅛c. No. 2 spring closed at $1.32⅝; seller the month sold at $1.31⅝@1.32⅝, seller June, the latter option closing at $1.32. Corn was in fair demand and higher, closing firm at 41⅞@42c cash or seller the month, and 42⅝c seller June. Also 45¼c and 46½c seller July and August. Other grain and provisions were inactive. One charter was reported for corn to Buffalo at 5½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand at former prices. 94 per cent proof is quoted at $1.79@1.84.

BROOM-CORN—The condition of the market is substantially the same. Good corn is fairly active, scarce, and firm, while common stock is steady and in small request. We repeat: No. 1 hurl 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do 3½@4c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 3@3½c.

BUTTER—A feeling of weakness still pervades the butter market, buyers insisting upon concessions, and holders generally responding, as the demand is not sufficient to prevent a steady accumulation, which just at this time, sellers are especially desirous to prevent. Shippers are operating sparingly. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@29c; medium to good, 20@23c; inferior to common, 9@18c.

BAGGING—No new features were developed in connection with the bagging market. Business continues quiet and prices remain steady and uniform. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 33½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 62½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand is moderate at the prices quoted below: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade as a rule is dull, though there is a moderate inquiry for common brick, lime, and cement. Cement was erroneously reported weak yesterday; nearly all kinds are held steadily at present quotations. Lime and common brick are easy. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x18	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
24x30 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—The cheese market shows no improvement in its general features, the demand continuing small and prices ruling weak and unsettled. A gradual increase in the supply is noted, and the tendency of prices is still downward. We quote: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@13½c; Western factory, new, 12@13½c.

COAL—Prices continue weak and unsettled, but were without quotable change. The arrivals continue large. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no change under this head, trade is quiet and prices are unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local request and firm at 13@13½c. Sales include 1,500 doz and 245 cases at 13½c; 1,800 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Were salable at the full outside prices. Receipts are light. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A good business was doing in this market, and prices were again firm all around. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet, with the exception of prunes, currants and figs, which are in liberal demand. Prices remain easy for all imported varieties, and for most domestics. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.60@2.70; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African nuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Not a single new feature was developed in connection with this market. The trade movement exhibits a gradual improvement, and for most articles enumerated in the list prices are now fairly firm. Increasing activity in the demand for sugars is noted, and, as in New York a slight advance has just taken place, it is by no means improbable that prices here may take an upward, though no very considerable advance is looked for. Coffees are strong. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24@25c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.10@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@23c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7¼@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅜@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6⅜@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—All choice fruit is scarce and firm. Strawberries from Kentucky sold at $1.00 per quart; gooseberries are quiet at 25c. Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@5.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.50@7.50. Pineapples, $4.00@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, quotable at 35@45c for good to prime, and 25@30c for common to fair.

HAY—Prices, though again weak, were not subjected to any material decline. During the past few days liberal purchases have been made for shipment up the lake, and this has relieved the market to some extent; but the demand is not sufficient to prevent an accumulation, and the tendency is downward: We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The situation of this market was unchanged in any important particular. The bears are still vigorously at work, and are hopeful of being able to force a still further decline; but the diminished receipts that will be likely to follow the late "break," and the fact that there was no legitimate cause for at least a portion of the late reduction, it is thought will operate to check the downward course of the market. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@10¾c; do heavy, 9½@9¾c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@16½c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 40@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change to note. A fair, steady demand exists at the rates quoted below:

Iron	4 4-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ ℔
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ ℔
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ ℔
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ ℔
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ ℔
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ ℔
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ ℔
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—There was some little improvement in the demand, but otherwise the market was without visible change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	95@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at the prices given below: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAVAL STORES—Were in fair demand at the following prices: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@23c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in good demand at the annexed rates. The market is rather weak. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25@5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.50@5.62½; 6d do, $5.75@5.87½; 4d do, $6.12½@6.25; 3d do, $6.75@6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.25@8.37½; 2d do, $8.50@8.62½; clinch, $7.62½@7.75; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and turpentine were easy, while linseed, whale, and other descriptions were steady and generally firm. There was a fair inquiry from local and interior customers, at the annexed quotations; Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c; naptha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG-IRON—Was quoted unchanged in prices. Only a moderate amount of trading was done at the quotations given below: Scotch (according to brand), $62.00@67.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@60.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—Was active and higher. The offerings are light. Turkeys sold at 17@18c chickens at $5.00@5.50. A coop of spring chickens sold at $6.00; also at $5.00. We note sales of 5 coops turkeys at 18c; 4 coops do at 17c; 30 coops chickens at $5.00; 6 coops do at $5.25; 2 coops at $5.50; 1 coop spring do at $6.00; 1 coop do at $5.00.

POTATOES—There was a good inquiry for home consumption and shipment, choice peachblows being mostly wanted. Mixed lots are dull. New potatoes from New Orleans are offered at $7.00@8.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 48c on track; 1 car at 50c; 1 car at 50c delivered.

SALT—The demand is restricted to small lots, prices ranging about the same as they have done for some time past, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was no change. The demand is fair at former prices. A discount of from 15@30 per cent is made from the list rates.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy is in light supply, and choice is very scarce, quotable at $3.75@4.00; clover sold at $4.65@4.75; $5.00 is the asking price for choice; Hungarian at $1.10@1.35 for common to good; millet was in request at $1.05@1.10; flax about $1.90@2.00. Sales were reported of 8 bags timothy at $4.00; 25 bags at $3.90; 11 bags at $3.80; 7 bags common at $3.75; 7 bags good clover at $4.75; 6 bags fair do at 4.65; 20 bags good Hungarian at $1.35; 30 bags fair do at $1.30; 21 bags at $1.10; 20 bags prime millet at $1.10; 107 bags and 1 car at $1.05.

TEAS—Were in light request, and the market was weak. No quotable changes were noted, but orders were freely filled at a concession from the annexed prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at the prices given below: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was active and steady at former rates. We continue to quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The demand is light at the figures given below: Green peas, $2.50@3.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00@4.00 per bu; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; new onions, $8.00 per brl; do, per doz, 25@40c; spinach, $2.00@3.00 per brl; radishes, 25@50c; squash, 12½c per lb; asparagus, white, 75c@$1.00; do green, $1.25@1.50; pie plant, 1½@3c per lb; lettuce, 35@50c per doz; cabbage, $3.00 per doz.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand at the following range of prices:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,157	8,704	375
Tuesday	4,935	14,618	646
Wednesday	4,800	18,000	1,000
Total	14,892	41,372	2,021
Same time last week	8,949	27,903	1,407
Week before last	16,058	42,877	2,094

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,868	6,790	170
Tuesday	3,093	7,155	....
Total	5,961	13,945	170

CATTLE—The weakness noticeable in the market yesterday was even more apparent to-day, prices being unmistakably in buyer's favor for all grades, though not quotably lower except for good to extra steers, which were "off" about ¼c as compared with yesterday's prices, or ½c lower than Monday. The present depression must be wholly attributed to the continued heavy receipts, as telegrams from the East have thus far during the week been favorable to the shipping interest, while the quality of the offerings has been such as to give little cause for complaint, fair to choice smooth well-fatted steers of from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs average comprising the major portion. At the close of trade yesterday not fewer than 3,000 cattle remained in the yards unsold. To this number fully 4,800 were added to-day, swelling the supply on sale to somewhere in the neighborhood of 8,000. This large supply placed sellers at a disadvantage, and they found it up-hill work to dispose of their stock save at unremunerative prices. Early in the day trade was extremely slow; but between the hours of 10 and 3 a large number of transfers were effected, the low prices having stimulated the demand. There were a number of very fine droves on sale, the most notable of which embraced 112 Iowa steers, fed in Vermont County. They were consigned to Nicols & Adderss, and by them sold to Nelson Morris at $6.00. Taking into consideration the weight of the cattle—they averaged 1,350 lbs, the price realized was an extreme one. The range of the market was $3.50@6.12½, with the bulk of the transfers at $4.75@5.60. Butchers' stuff continues in moderate supply, and was salable at about former rates. Stock steers also sold well up to yesterday's prices, as there were comparatively few desirable lots on sale. Calves were plenty, and slow of sale at $3.00@5.25. The market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.85@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.15@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
34	good steers	1,187	$5.35
53	Texas steers	1,044	4.35
48	extra steers	1,463	5.85
45	extra steers	1,360	5.87½
11	stockers	850	4.87½
31	good steers	1,216	5.55
16	choice steers	1,667	5.90
12	good steers	1,327	5.50
74	choice steers	1,343	5.65
15	choice steers	1,170	5.60
19	stock steers	1,028	4.75
15	oxen	1,546	5.00
16	extra steers	1,475	6.00
34	good steers	1,191	5.30
112	extra steers	1,350	6.00
34	good steers	1,183	5.50
17	good steers	1,290	5.60
16	good steers	1,165	5.37½
77	choice steers	1,312	5.60
33	good steers	1,176	5.35
15	good steers	1,245	5.25
49	good steers	1,179	5.20
83	good steers	1,283	5.55
17	good steers	1,222	5.50
50	good steers	1,181	5.40
45	good steers	1,253	5.50
51	good steers	1,255	5.50
45	good steers	1,189	5.40
80	choice steers	1,314	5.62½
64	good steers	1,254	5.50
20	good steers	1,265	5.45
63	choice steers	1,338	5.62½
73	extra steers	1,439	6.12½
18	cows	976	3.90
16	stock steers	994	4.85
28	stock steers	801	4.00

HOGS—The market was largely overstocked, and prices took a tumble to the extent of 15@20c per 100 lbs, going to $4.80@5.20, at which range they closed weak. Opening sales were effected at not more than 10c off, but by mid-day, when the character of the supply became known, they had receded another 5@10c, and during the afternoon sales dragged heavily at $4.80@4.90 for poor to common; at $5.00@5.05 for medium, and $5.10@5.20 for good to extra. Less than half the supply was disposed of, and there is a probability of a further reduction to-morrow.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	219	$5.20	48	234	$5.15	46	269	$5.20
104	213	5.20	75	197	5.12½	61	178	5.10
281	205	5.00	59	168	5.10	61	257	5.00
59	179	5.00	73	162	5.10	70	181	5.10
161	256	5.25	60	184	5.10	55	202	5.15
131	190	5.15	59	236	5.20	97	234	5.30
28	299	5.10	54	241	5.20	183	242	5.15
58	221	5.10	111	247	5.20	33	189	5.00
70	137	4.75	108	183	5.20	66	210	5.10
131	160	5.00	54	268	5.20	54	251	5.12½
55	265	5.10	25	237	5.20	112	260	5.10
60	186	5.10	169	264	5.12½	65	201	5.15

SHEEP—Were in good demand, and prices were firm and higher. The supply was light, and the competition between buyers forced up prices a strong 25c per 100 lbs. We quote poor to common at $3.25@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.25.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14.

The market was active, all cargoes selling readily on arrival, and quite a number have been sold to arrive. There is a decided improvement in the tone of the market, particularly for good joists, scantling, boards, and strips.

We quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $14.50@17.00; common to fair do at $11.00@12.00; joists and scantling at $10.12½@10.25. Lath at $2.50, Shingles "A," $3.00@3.25; do No. 1 at $1.25.

The following sales were reported: Cargoes schrs Pilot, from Muskegon, 127 m boards and strips at $14.50; 7 m lath at $2.50; Z. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25; E. Day, from Ludington, 120 m joists and scantling at $10.12½; Marion Dixon, from White Lake, 70 m coarse mixed at $10.00; J. A. Merrill, from Manistee, 180 m joists and scantling at $10.25; G. M. Mill, from Manistee, 70 m timber at $12.00, 120 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Clipper City, from Ludington, 60 m boards and strips at $11.00, 65 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Emma, from Ludington, 35 m strips and boards at $11.00, 65 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Sea Star, from Ludington, 80 m joists at $10.25, 9 m inch at $11.00; Warner, from Muskegon, 72 m strips and boards at $15.50, 3 m Norway do at $13.00, 15 m lath at $2.50; Magnolia, from Muskegon, 90 m strips and 24 m boards at $17.00; Mystic, from Muskegon, 165 m strips and boards at $15.50; Herald, from Muskegon, 35 m lumber, 20 to 30 ft, at $12.00; 91 m boards and strips at $14.50; Moss, from Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Sardinia, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at $10.25; Little Belle, from Muskegon, 110 m piece stuff, 20 ft and over, at $11.75, and 18 and under, $10.25; 20 m lath at $2.50; Gertrude, from Golden, 75 m piece stuff, at $10.25; E. R. Blake, from Muskegon, 175 m boards and strips at $11.62½, 60 m lath at $2.50; 3,500 pickets at $10.00; Flora, Saugatuck, 38 m basswood at $15.50, 16 m whitewood at $20.00, 16 m ash and hickory at $22.00; Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m boards at $15.50; Roeder, 114 m common inch (some Norway) at $13.00; Winchester, Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards, to arrive, at $15.50; Mystic, from Muskegon, 160 m inch and 1¼ (to arrive) at $15.75; R. Simmons, to arrive from Muskegon, 200 m boards at $16.00; Naomi, from Ludington, 141 m joists and scantling at $10.25.

FREIGHTS.

Lumber freights are weak, in sympathy with grain freights, and many of the grain vessels are now offered for lumber on the return trip from below. Oconto freights are variously quoted at $3.75@4.25; large vessels have been taken at the inside rate; light draft craft at $4.00@4.12½; and $4.25 was paid recently, though $4.00 is now about the outside price. Menominee is also weak at $3.00. We quote: Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.75@4.00; Menominee, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Continued activity is noticed at the yards, the trade being principally in the common grades of building material. Prices are without variation, as follows:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick		45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00	@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00	@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	37.00	@40.00
B stock boards	28.00	@30.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Fencing	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	3.00	@ 3.25
Lath, on track	2.75	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......May 14.

Stmr Manistee, Manitowoc, 200 brls flour, 400 bu wheat, 4 brls highwines.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Josses, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 25 cds bark.
Schr E. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 40 m lumber, 700 m shingles.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Madison, Michigan City, 70 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, 235 m lumber.
Stmr Athenian, Cleveland, 525 tons coal.
Schr Amoskeag, Detroit, 2 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Brig Starlight, Green Bay, 250 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 140 lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Evening Star, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Harmonia, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Scow Ida Bloom, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Harriet Ann, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Prop East, Penetridina, 2,864 brls salt, 28 pkgs salt.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 45 brls sugar, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 175 pkgs tin.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 130 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Golden Mills, 70 m lumber.
Brig Eldorado, Menominee, 475 m lumber.
Brig Tyson, Menominee, 380 m lumber.
Schr C. Shaw, Carles Pier, 40 cords wood.
Schr Annie Tomine, Claybanks, 780 m shingles.
Scow Magnolia, South Haven, 65 cords wood.
Bark H. Crocker, Pensaukee, 27 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Scow Marion Dixon, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Taylor's Pier, 2,500 posts, 50 cords wood.

CLEARED.......May 14.

Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 7 brls pork, 3 tons feed.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 25 tons iron 75 sks wheat.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Kingston, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Pelican, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Bark H. Bissell, Buffalo, 36,186 bu corn.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, light.
Scow South Side, White Hall, 7 brls beef.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 15 brls sugar, 5 brls highwines.
Schr J. Parsons, Kingston, 19,200 bu wheat.
Schr St. Lawrence, Port Colborne, 20,646 bu corn.
Schr O. M. Bond, Kingston, 20,300 bu wheat.
Schr L. Hanna, Buffalo, 44,560 bu corn.
Brig N. M. Standard, Buffalo, 18,300 bu wheat.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 27,104 bu wheat.
Schr J. B. Morrill, Manistee, 1 brl and 1 box tobacco.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 500 bu oats.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, 10,616 bu corn, 30 bales broom corn.
Schr Sea Bird, Goderich 18,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights are quoted at 5½@6c for corn and 6@7c for wheat, the outside being the asking rates. Charters were: Schrs J. N. Foster, Amaranth, Russian, S. P. Ely, Floretta, Kingfisher, and City of Green Bay, corn to Buffalo, at 5½c; schr Queen of the Lakes, wheat to Kingston or Port Colborne, at 12c or 6c; prop Chicago, corn through to Boston; propeller, not named, oats at 5c to Buffalo; schr T. S. Mott, oats (part cargo) to Marquette on private terms; the bark Zack Chandler was taken for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c. In the afternoon the schr Golden West was taken for corn to Buffalo at 5½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sailors wages are quoted at $1.75@2.00 per day.

—The Captain of the schr G. R. Roberts, which came in to-day, picked up a boat upset about 30 miles from Grand Haven, in which he found a desk, clock, and several other articles; also, small sum of money. The boat belonged to the barge City of Erie, which, as we understand it, was being towed, with one or two others, to this port by the prop Gen. Paine. The Paine was disabled and put back to Grand Haven. The barges continued on, but the Erie has since gone back, as a telegram has since been received to that effect. The other barges are expected in soon. No one was in the boat, or missing, as far as known.

—There is considerable complaint about the state of things on the South Branch. It is said that, beside the big jam last week, one occurred yesterday and another to-day, at the railroad bridges, and, in fact, it is spoken of as a daily occurrence. This may be the result of the recent change of harbor masters, and there are those who would like to have the matter reconsidered, as the present state of things is a serious interruption to the business of that portion of the river.

—The schr Higgie & Jones has passed Port Huron on her way to Menominee for lumber for Chicago.

—The number of tugs which will be engaged in Buffalo harbor this season will be not less than forty-seven.

—The prop Chamberlain got off the shore near Mackinaw, on the 12th, without assistance or damage.

—The schr John Rae, which has been ashore at South Bay since last fall, came into Oswego Friday night in tow of the tug Crusader.

—The props Michigan and Prairie State are lying at the Northern Transportation Company's dock, out of commission.

—The owners of an Oshkosh tug, whose sparks set fire to a saw-mill, have been mulcted in $6,936 damages by an intelligent jury.

—It is said that iron ore is scarce at Escanaba, and vessels going there to load are detained. The reason assigned is that there is too much mud at the mines to admit of shipments by rail.

—When the schr Eliza Fisher, last Monday, was 15 miles from Oswego, her cargo of lumber took fire from sparks from the stove, and 12,000 feet had to be thrown overboard before the flames could be subdued.

—Efforts are being made to save the Cape Horn. The tug Perew dragged her into 40 feet of water, about 1½ miles from shore, 4 miles above Long Point Light. Her sails and some of the running gear have been recovered.

—On and after this date there will be range lights shown at Cedar Point. In entering the harbor mariners will steer the same as heretofore until they pass the range, then they will open the outer range light for the inner for steering as heretofore, until the two lights come into range; keep this range until the Baltimore & Ohio depot bears south by east, then haul up for port.—*Sandusky Register.*

—The Ontonagon *Miner* says: There is now 10 feet of water on the bar. As soon as the rapid current which is now running subsides, the dredges will be set to work and dredge out a channel wide enough and deep enough for any of the boats that come on to Lake Superior to enter our harbor.

—Late advices from Duluth are, that by a recent shift of wind the ice had disappeared from that locality and none was visible as far as could be seen. The work of getting off the schr Sweetheart was progressing slowly. An effort was made to pull her off the beach, which was at first unsuccessful. In trying to roll her over, her mainmast was sprung.

—On the extreme southeast end of South Fox Island a lighthouse tower rises from a dwelling, which serves as a guide to the shipping through the passage between South Fox and North Manitou Islands. From the light a bank extends south about ten miles, which is from one to two miles wide. The soundings are from four to six and eight fathoms. To the east, south and west of the bank there is from twenty to thirty fathoms of water. Close to the bank there are two small shoals, bearing respectively from the light south by west five miles, with 13 feet, and south-half-west seven miles and three-eighths, with 16 feet.

—The ice has moved away from the docks at Marquette, so that ships in the harbor are being loaded without difficulty.

—The Port Huron *Times* publishes a list of vessels now in commission, that were built on the St. Clair River. The aggregate of tonnage, the number of vessels and estimated value of the same is as follows:

No. of steam and sail crafts built in Port Huron in commission	53	
Present estimated value of same		$ 825,300
No. of steam and sail crafts built in Marine City in commission	71	
Present estimated value		1,241,300
No. of steam and sail craft built in Algonac in commission	13	
Present estimated value		150,300
No. of steam and sail crafts built in Vicksburg	5	
Present estimated value		73,000
No. of steam and sail crafts built in St. Clair	7	
Present estimated value		60,500
Total No. and value of boats built on St. Clair River	157	$2,348,000
Total tonnage at Port Huron		14,131
Total tonnage at Marine City		25,918
Total tonnage at Algonac		2,563
Total tonnage at Vicksburg		1,015
Total tonnage at St. Clair		1,340
Total on St. Clair River		44,976

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	†12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:22 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:30 m.	1:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:20 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (OPEN TO ROSELLE.) Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
River Park Accommodation	* 1:15 p. m.	[illegible]
River Park Accommodation	* 3:20 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE. From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

HOTEL.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Market-st., between Madison and Washington,
CHICAGO.

NEW HOUSE,
209 ROOMS.
SPLENDID TABLE.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
FINE BILLIARD HALL.
First-class in every respect. The best house in America for
$2.50 PER DAY.
THOS. KENDRICK & CO.,
Proprietors.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. HENRY WEIL, REAL ESTATE Broker, Room 5 Fuller's Building, 150 Dearborn-st.: Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st., 40 feet, $100. South Park boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st., 121 feet. South Park boulevard, near Forty-first-st., 100x150 feet, cheap; east front. Cottage Grove-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., 35 feet. Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Forty-fifth-st., 100x[illegible] business corner, ripe to improve; cheap. Wabash-av., northwest corner Fifty-fourth-st., 110 feet. Wabash-av., north of Fifty-eighth-st., 50 feet. Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st., 75 or 150 feet. State-st., near Thirty-first-st., two 25-foot lots. State-st., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story new frame house and lot; cheap. South Park-av., 2-story frame house, $5,000. Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 25 feet, very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOT, NORTHWEST FULTON AND ST. John's-place, one block from Union Park, 50x120; will subdivide; builders can buy without down payment; $[illegible] per foot. Two brick stores on Taylor-st. and Western-av.; living rooms above; $6,000 and $5,000. Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., house and lot, 25x120, 10 rooms, $12,000. 124 Wabash-av., 3-story frame and lot, 25x190, $7,500. 60 North Carpenter-st., house and lot, 24x125, 17 rooms; $4,000 cash; rents for $900; a decided bargain. 49 Honore-st., brick house, 2-story and basement, swell front, 10 rooms, east front; complete in all of its appointments; good frame barn, $8,500. Desirable neighborhood, house new; best bargain on the market. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF UNIMproved property to sell, and would invite any parties wishing to purchase to call and investigate before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 260 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 588 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to E. TOWLER, 163 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $400 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 20 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½ STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 100X165, BLOCK 8, Irving Park; sidewalks, water, etc.; discount for cash, or $1,000 down, balance to suit; must sell this week; want offer. JOHN LING, 78 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES ON THE SOUTH Side avenues. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW MARBLE FRONT house on West Van Buren-st. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—$3,300 will buy small house, cottage, picket fence, two fine lots; if taken to-day, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 71x75 FEET ON THIRTY-FOURTH-st., east of alley, south front, very cheap. CURTIS KELLOGG, Rooms 5 and 6, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL TWO FRAME COTtages on Dearborn-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., by payment of $500 in hand; balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, and on time to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent interest. Inquire or address GEO. P. TREADWAY, No. 141 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE BOULEVARD CORNER AT a bargain; s e corner of Grand and Oakwood Boulevards, 150x150 feet to an 18-ft alley. This lot, being on the corner of these two boulevards, is sure to prove a safe and lucrative investment. Please look at it. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS NEAR TWELFTH-ST. and Southwestern-av.; inside old city limits, less than by the acre; this is a great bargain. HAIR & CO., Room 38 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$4,000—ONE-HALF CASH, WILL BUY a brick house and lot on South Side; only two-thirds its value. Address S 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN Car Shops and Central Park, inside city limits, $500 each; easy terms. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE FRAME HOUSE AND 33-FOOT lot No. 137 Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; grove lot, at $4,800; very cheap. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—STORE, WITH HOUSE OVER IT, ON West Madison-st., lot 24x125 to alley; price, $5,500, $1,500 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HURRY, BUY, BUY, BUY—$2,300—New brick cottage and lot, 105 Butterfield-st.; if secured to-day, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR WOOD-ST., NO. 515, 1-story frame house, brick foundation, 10 rooms; lot 25x125; $3,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A LOT ON North Side east of Clark-st., house and lot 158 North Dearborn-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES ON RIVERSIDE BOULEvard, between "Sturgis farm and Atwood's;" good location for a country place on the drive. Will be sold at a bargain under the market. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 148 CALUMET-AV., 2-story and basement brick house, and lot 25x165. Inquire of DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—80 FT ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Peoria-sts., with improvements. This property is bringing in a good income, and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—WHO TAKES IT? WHO TAKES IT—Choice lot on Fulton-st., near Leavitt; $1,500, if taken to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—46½ FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Indiana-av., and Forty-ninth-st., cheap. 10 or 5 acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-ninth-st. Very cheap. I will sell the above described property, with little cash, balance at the end of five years at low rate of interest. NELSON TAOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE houses: Prairie-av., $18,000, only $500 down. Michigan-av., $15,000, only $1,000 down. Indiana-av., $11,500, only $2,000 down. West Van Buren-st., $10,000, only $2,500 down. Ellis Park, $12,500, ¼ down, long time. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART ON ASHland-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, at a bargain for half cash. Address S 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-st., and Hermitage-av., South of Harrison-st. Terms easy. E. C. WALLER, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $800—HURRY, HURRY, HURRY—House, 9 rooms, and barn, near Madison and Aberdeen-sts., to be removed immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes in the district south of Twenty-second-st., having unequaled dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. Manufacturers about selecting new sites will do well to call and examine. Terms reasonable. E. J. WALKER, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 132x151½ feet, east front on North Clark-st., near Schiller-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—Lots on Hamilton-av., near Montrose, only $1,400, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST., LOT 25X125 FEET, east front, on Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW TWO-STORY house and large barn near Oakland Station and Cottage Grove street-cars; will take notes well secured as part payment; price, $6,000. Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 113 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening 27 University-place.

FOR SALE—BY MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., new house and lot on West Side; would exchange for South Side property and pay difference in cash.

FOR SALE—LOT 50 FEET FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, brown stone front, 12 rooms, Park-av., corner of Loomis-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 YEARS' LEASE OF LOT ON WAbash-av., north of Eldridge-court, lot 40x170 feet with good house and barn (house No. 461). Terms of lease very low and no revaluations during entire term, with privilege of purchase embodied in the lease. Price for lease moderate. It is the only lease of the kind in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 24X100 FEET, 80 FEET north of Van Buren-st., east front, adjoining brick store. Can be had at a remarkable bargain if taken to-day. Taxes for 1872 paid. Also special tax for street-paving. I can assure any customer that this is the very cheapest business lot I know of. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ADJOINING THE STOCK Yards, having both river and railroad facilities. Well adapted for packing houses or subdivision. This property is offered at a bargain, and will advance rapidly in value. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, NICE BRICK HOUSE AND lot, No. 79 Rhodes-av., next to corner Thirty-second-st. Inquire on the premises of F. LAWLER, or of HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH FINISHED BASEment, 306 Thirty-third-st., 7 good rooms. This is a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—I have 100 feet a short distance from Court-House, which I will sell or lease on long time; will sell without any cash payment, if wanted; will furnish 50 per cent of the cost of improvement. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS CONVENIENT TO MILWAUkee-av. cars; also, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $250 to $650 each; long time; no payment down if improved. J. C. STARR, 76 West Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x183 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged. The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments. Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEAR NORMAL School, depot, and park, a more than usually well-built house, and lot 125x150; house contains 8 rooms, bath-room, etc; monthly payments if desired. T. MAPLE & CO., Room 2, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS—A SUBDIVISION OF a 500-acre farm, well improved, good, dry prairie soil; adjoining Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 31 miles from Chicago; $35 per acre, payable $10 monthly. J. EARLE, owner. Office days, Friday and Monday, Room 3, basement 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. V. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 6 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 16, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 12, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14. 6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 37, 12, IN TOWN of Worth; 80 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 12, in town of Lyons, by WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—ELEGANT LOTS ON THE ridge, on graveled and sewered street. Only a few left. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. DEPOT of C. & N. W. car-shops, lots and blocks on easy terms and help to build. C. E. CRAFTS, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON SMALL monthly payments; also acre property for subdivision, between Riverside and Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R. by LYMAN & DODGE, Real Estate and General Insurance Agents, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT HYDE Park, near depot and great South Park; only $350, on monthly payments of $10; a great bargain. Also lots on Thirty-eighth-st., near Stewart-av., for $700 each. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 133 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT HAWTHORNE ONE MILE west of Lawndale, two blocks from station, at a great bargain; $200 to $250; payments, $10 monthly. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 133 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—PERSONS LOOKING FOR AN INvestment in cheap property that will pay largely, if it does not double within one year, should call on A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., No. 133 East Madison-st., Room 7, who will sell this week a large number of lots at Hyde Park, near depot and Great South Park. Also at Hawthorne depot, one mile west of Lawndale. Price, $200 to $350, monthly payments of $10. Secure a home at once.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON BARRY POINT ROAD, adjoining city limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, fine building lots in best locations. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 93 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH, NEW HOUSE AT WASHington Heights. Price, $1,500; balance easy. $150 cash, 4-room house at Washington Heights. Price, $1,200; near crossing; balance monthly. By W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE barn, lot 45x161, suitable for residence or store; Park Side, near Cornell. Call at Room 16, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—28 LOTS, 25X180 FEET each, fronting on Madison and Monroe-sts., only 20 minutes' ride, fare 7½ cents, 14 trains daily; long time and easy payments to parties who will build immediately. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in Additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS, Room 1 Empire Block, 138 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 11 LOTS NEAR Depot, at less than acre prices; must be sold. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—FIFTY-five acres, centrally located near depot, west of track, high ground with trees, subdivided into 161 lots; offered at a great bargain for entire property. Will sell 20 acres west of Prospect-av., or 35 acres east of track. ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Section 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Section 16, 38, 13. 10 acres in Section 12, 38, 13. 10 acres in Section 17, 38, 14. 6 acres in Section 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Section 4, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT ON VINCENNES-av., corner of Fiftieth-st. This superb lot, adjacent to the South Park, has an east front on Vincennes-av. of 168 feet, and a north frontage or depth of 339 feet. It is high and beautiful; title perfect; will be sold cheap if taken this week. A more absolutely safe investment, and one that is certain to yield a larger profit, it would be difficult to find, either in the vicinity of South Park, or anywhere else. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES 17 MILES FROM CHICAGO Depot, land high and covered with trees, good house, barn, etc., everything in perfect order, ¼ mile from railroad station, only $12,000; easy terms. There is not so beautiful a place near Chicago, nor anything so cheap in the way of acre property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON N. W. RAILROAD, Galena Division, 10 miles from Court-House, and near station, at $1,000 per acre. Address S 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROperty, cottages and lots, $1,500 to $2,500. Residences, $7,000 to $25,000. Residence sites, $800 to $1,500 per acre. Those seeking homes should visit this beautiful suburb, which, with its beautiful location, schools of high grade, elegant private grounds and residences, offers unusual inducements to those desiring suburban homes and educational advantages. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND LOTS. Also vacant lots near depot, church, and school; paved streets. Austin—Lots near depot, on best street. Rock Island Carshops—Vacant lots. Ravenswood—20 acres, well located; also lots. Lake View—Lot, corner Ivanhoe and Halsted-sts. Hyde Park—Lots on Kimbark-av. and Grove. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST stock farms in Illinois containing 960 acres, all under cultivation, 500 acres in timothy; farm is well improved, large orchard, fine house, cattle barns, 200 acres under fence, corn-cribs for 18,000 bushels. For terms apply to JOHN STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, on West Side. Will give some cash or assume incumbrance, balance in cheap acre property south of city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUILDING LOTS IN THE NORTH Division; also on South State-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-second. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—NINE RESIDENCES IN THE SOUTH Division of the city, two to be worth not less than $25,000 each, and seven varying in price from $8,000 to $20,000 each. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—IF THE OWNERS of real estate in Worth Township and the Western part of Lake Township wish to sell their land they can find a purchaser by addressing L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—ABOUT 50 FEET FRONT ON AVENUE running south, near Fifty-fifth-st. Address, with description, stating lowest price and terms, X 87, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN WHO WILL BUY A HORSE FROM these fellows that peddle them around the city ought to be stuck, as they generally are, with a stolen or unsound one. There is a place in this city where you can buy a horse for what he really is; will be guaranteed, and money refunded the moment he proves not to be as represented. This place is 261 and 263 State-st., sale stables of BRADLEY & WILES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., of most approved styles, at low prices. 287 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ROCKAWAYS, barouches, phaetons, top and open buggies, just received at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—ONE DARK-BAY ROADster, half-sister to Lady Dooly and Lancet, raised in California; perfectly sound and very promising. One pair 6-year old mares, sound, and excellent travelers, $350. The best road-wagon in the State, $150. Set double harness, light, $60. Rear of 427 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$425 WILL BUY A MATCHED, STYLish pair of carriage horses. JAS. B. STOREY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LIGHT DOG-CART, ALmost new, made by Brewster; one phaeton, top over back seat; one extension top phaeton; one light rockaway; three sets of single harness. Can be seen at Wren's new stable, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, ALSO WAGON AND harness, at 499 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR BOTH OF A PAIR OF GOOD horses; will work single or double. Apply at 81 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED SHIFTING-SEAT, standing-top rockaway; in good order, newly-painted; will be sold low. Apply to BLAISDELL & ALDRIDGE, 44 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR INSIDE REAL estate or approved paper, one pair of fine bay horses, together with elegant top buggy, double and single harness, robes, etc. Must dispose of them this week as owner leaves for Europe then. Will give a bargain. Can be seen in rear of 596 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLARences, landaus, phaetons, buggies, omnibuses, and several second-hand carriages. A. B. CLARK & CO., 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY STYLISH FAST STEPping gentlemen's driving horses, among them a pair of dapple grays. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other horses. Any one buying for the Eastern market would find it to their advantage to call and see them at No. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, COAL BLACK MARE, sound, kind, and free from any blemish whatever; half-sister to one of the best mares in the West; has no record against her. Can haul two men in a buggy as fast as they want to go. JOHN BLISS, Oconomowoc, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE for pair of small horses suitable for work on fruit farm. EDWARDS, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A SPAN OF GOOD HORSES, HARness, and wagon, in exchange for a choice suburban lot. HOLMES & MIGH, 18 Exchange Building.

WANTED—GOOD SIZED HORSES AND MARES, at Patrick's Livery Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av. E. PATRICK.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A WHITE BULL-DOG, heavy built, black nose, ears cut, and a leather strap around his neck. A reward for his return to 493 Blue Island-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly conversant with the French language, and having the best of references, desires a position either of companion or teacher in a family for the summer. A comfortable home the principal object. Address L 76, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with board; pleasant locality, etc.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—LADIES AND GENtlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, gas, and closet; good locality; gent and wife, or gents.

35 WALNUT-ST., 1 BLOCK NORTH OF UNION Park—A pleasant front room with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; 6 o'clock dinner.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FEW PLEASANT and nicely furnished rooms with board. One or two day boarders can be accommodated.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—One large room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board; also, mate wanted for gentleman. Day boarders wanted.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., FIRST HOUSE north of Madison—Nice room and board for two gents in private family; new brick house, large closets, hot and cold water, &c.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., THREE DOORS from Madison—A nice bed-room, with good board, suitable for two gentlemen.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ACCOMMODATION for a few respectable boarders in an English family, where there are few boarders kept.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT well furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with desirable board; house modern, location central.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEORIA—TO rent, a furnished room with all modern improvements, with good board to man and wife, or two gentlemen.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished rooms with good board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board; references required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF Throop—Very pleasant elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board, in brick house, modern improvements. A few day boarders.

452 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Sheldon—With board, a very desirable suite of front rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a pleasant rooms for two single gentlemen.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICE SUITE of rooms, with first-class board; day board $5 per week; also room-mate for another gentleman; location No. 1, near Union Park.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room with large closet, suitable for gentleman and his wife; modern improvements; private family.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE front and side room, furnished or unfurnished; bath and gas; also a large barn.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with large closet, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with good board; very reasonable to parties likely to be permanent. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, with board, in a small family, west of Hoyne-st., one block from Madison-st. cars; low to right parties. Address O 78, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, 2 MINUTES FROM STEAM CARS—Two gents wanted to board, in a respectable family of four; good table, no hash; terms moderate, but prompt. Address M 9, Tribune office.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

14 ELDRIDGE COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS; superior day board. Prices reasonable. By an experienced caterer.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED AND unfurnished family suites with board. References required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board, for nice families; good table board. Call and see.

118 AND 130 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single men; also first-class day board.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT furnished room, on second floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with references.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have room and bed room with good board, at $12 per week.

180 ADAMS-ST., SOUTH SIDE, CORNER OF Adams and Fifth-av., Room 14, up two flights of stairs—Good day-board for gentlemen and ladies, and a few lodgers.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, overlooking the lake, with board; also room for single gentleman.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for two. House all modern improvements. Families accommodated with table board.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, with excellent table and surprisingly low prices; a front room to gentleman and wife, $13.

508 WABASH-AV.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant and quiet home will find elegantly furnished rooms with board at above number. Also day boarders accommodated at moderate prices. Table first-class. References exchanged.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICE, LARGE SQUARE room, with closet, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class table.

867 WABASH-AV.—ROOM FURNISHED OR UNfurnished with board.

799 WABASH-AV.—ONE VERY DESIRABLE room to rent with board; furnished or unfurnished.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN now be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board; would like also two or three table boarders; use of barn, if desired. MRS. SIBLEY.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-first-st.—A large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with first-class board.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR 2 ROOMS ON SECOND floor unfurnished, except carpets, to rent with board; Vincennes-av., near Douglas-place; modern house. Address A, Carrier 44.

SANDS HOUSE—110 AND 112 FIFTH-AV.—PERMAnent board at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day board $5 per week.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICE PARLOR and bedroom on first floor, unfurnished except carpets, suitable for two or four gentlemen or gentleman and lady, with first-class table board. References exchanged.

Country.

EVANSTON—CAN FURNISH LARGE FRONT room, 17 feet square, with good board, for gentleman and wife. Residence only two squares from depot. Address A G, Box 1800, Evanston.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Nice marble house near business; 1 o'clock dinner. Two day boarders accommodated. Address U 96, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE FIRST-class board, and unfurnished room, on the South Side; can bring unexceptionable references, and will pay $100 per month. Address L 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 7 years old; private family preferred; West Side, within a mile of Canal-st., and south of Madison; want good accommodations, one large and one small room, and good, substantial food. Address, with price, which must be reasonable, L 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping; West Side, south of Madison-st., and east of Union Park. Address, giving price and location, L 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GERMAN WIDOW FOR GENTLEman and wife; furnished or unfurnished rooms, bath, etc., where there are no other boarders, between Halsted-st. and Union Park, Madison and Van Buren. Address with full particulars Z K, care P. C. Lighte & Co., piano and organ dealers, 174 and 176 State-st.

BOARD—WANTED—GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS for self, wife, and two children at once; not east of Morgan-st., nor West of Ashland-av. Address or apply to GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, 294 East Madison-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY THREE YOUNG men, on or near West Twelfth-st. Address F W, care Carrier No. 72.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, PLEASANT, well furnished room, with first-class table, near Twenty-second-st., east of State. Address, with terms, etc., W, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family on the South or West Side; best of references. Address C 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, RECENTLY ARrived from Europe, in possession of a first-class design of a steam engine governor superior to any one now in use, quite unknown in the United States, which can be easily secured by U. S. patent, wishes to sell this design or take a partner for the manufacture of the article. Address, for conference, S 68, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A NEATLY-FURNISHed front room desires a roommate; rent $10. 367 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLors, made to order in suits for $35. At GRANGER'S, 128 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GLOVE AND MITTEN DIES—MANUFACTURED by WM. SEVERIN, 232 North Carpenter-st., Chicago, Ill.

LYMAN & DODGE ARE AGENTS FOR THE AGRIcultural Fire Insurance Company, Watertown, N. Y. Office, 144 LaSalle-st.

PARTIES OWNING LOTS AND WISHING TO build can secure the services of a responsible man, good draughtsman, and thoroughly practical mechanic, capable of carrying on the whole work; best of city references. Address X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LARD PRESS. Address C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOME CAPITAL TO COR-respond, with a view to manufacturing agricultural implements, or to starting any legitimate manufacturing business in this place; native lumber plenty and cheap; railroad communication in all directions, and a first-class market at our doors; a No. 1 point for a starch factory. Address GEORGE A. BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary Glenwood Manufacturers' Association, Glenwood, Iowa.

WANTED—PORTRAITS TO PAINT OR PHOTOgraphs to color in oil; also any kind of artistic work. Drawing on wood, &c. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, P. O. Box 385, City.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. LOUIS via I. C. R. R. Address F 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN FOR U. S. ARMY, at 29 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 11 rooms, 1035 Wabash-av. Inquire of FRED. W. PECK, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, near Ellis Park, for the summer, to first-class tenant. Inquire of owner, at 104 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSE 77 NORTH PEORIA-ST. BEING put in thorough repair. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9 Major Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Johnson-place, near Vincennes-av., 8 rooms each; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 43, 47, and 49 Langley-av., 10 rooms each; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES 24, 26, 28, AND 30 THIRTY-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., south front, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, good repair; reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 290 PARK-AV., LARGE LOT 50 feet; shade trees, shrubs, etc. Apply at 139 State-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON Lake Shore, south of and near Oakland Station, city limits. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 93 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., AT $1,500 per annum; marble front house, 12 rooms, bath, &c., handsomely finished, and very desirable. Will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., TO A small private family, a furnished brick residence; possession given the 15th, to a responsible party only. For particulars call at 12 Thirtieth-st. Furnace, and all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE 2-STORY AND BASEment, 676 West Adams-st. New and in good order, gas, water, and furnace, at $70 per month. Inquire at 674 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT, AND SUB-CELlar marble front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 253 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 257 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE GOOD HOUSES ON Adams and Jackson-sts., east of California-av. (lake water.) Inquire 1051 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold bath, No. 129 Throop-st., $60 per month. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, NO. 131 Western-av., near Adams-st. Apply to 147 Western-av.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, HOUSE 6 ROOMS, on Langley-av. $25 per month, new house at Elmhurst. $25 per month, 10-room house, 132 Rebecca-st. $15 per month, 4-room house corner Wood and Main. $25 per month, store and 4 rooms. $30 per month, store and 4 rooms, corner. All close to cars, with good lots, by W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, IN FINE order; good neighborhood; $25. C. W. DEAN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR ROBEY AND Park-sts.; attic floored. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 33 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, NO. 858 West Washington-st. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1103 INDIANA-AV., 11 ROOMS, IN good order; will rent low to a good party. THOS. A. HILL, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., of 9 rooms, with large garden, being completely repaired. W. WALLER, No. 5, 336 State-st.

TO RENT—752 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY DWELLing of 14 rooms; furniture for sale; a good location for first-class boarding. R. C. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—2-STORY DWELLING, NO. 3 NORTH Ada-st., gas, water, 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 120 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of cottage, $23; lower, $16; house over store, $18; all 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., or will sell the furniture low for cash. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 121 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone-front; water and gas; bath-room, and very near horse and steam cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 67 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODERN improvements, on Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av. Two new houses, Nos. 962 and 964 West Monroe-st. House of 12 rooms, all furnished, Park-av., corner Robey-st. Brick house, No. 72 Honore-st., 12 rooms. No. 1022 Michigan-av., 9 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Twenty-third-st. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL CONTAINING 54 ROOMS OVER 326 and 328 South Clark-st.; also a store and basement. E. R. HAVEN, Room 18, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, $25; CENTRAL; with or without reference; small amount of furniture for sale; bargain. 124 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A small cottage nearly furnished, an acre of ground, and choice fruit trees. Rent, $25 per month. Inquire 155 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN HIGHLAND Park; 10 rooms, a good barn, 1½ acres land, fruit-trees, shrubbery, and seven minutes' walk from depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND closets, at No. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished; will not be let for housekeeping; also a good barn. Apply at 136 Warren-av.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping. 223 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 95 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT TO A COUPLE WHO would board one or more persons, or to a first-class dressmaker. 884 Wabash-av. Call at 12 m., or 6 p. m.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLOOR AT 878 WABASH-av.; $65 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in brick house No. 562 West Monroe-st. Water and waste-pipes in kitchen. Possession at once.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, two windows, suitable for two gents, at 238 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Apply at store, 231 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c. 49 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 12 ELDRIDGE COURT, TWO parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also 1 large furnished room.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., ONE BLOCK west of Union Park, for housekeeping, $12, $16, and $30 a month. C. H. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO, single rooms; will furnish gas and keep rooms in order. 1063½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two; also, a single room, in brick house, with modern improvements. 471 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen only. 315 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—AT 313 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Morgan and Aberdeen, a nicely furnished room, with-out board.

TO RENT—SIX SUITES OF (3) ROOMS NOW ready, suitable for small families, without children, wishing to keep house on an economical scale; they are centrally located, and will be rented to none who cannot give the best of references. Also several stores and basements on Dearborn and North Wells-sts. E. F. ADAMS, corner Madison and State-sts.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark, opposite the Arcade, Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIVILege of bath; two unfurnished parlors, suitable for Doctor or Dentist. Front basement at 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND SMALL one, suitable for three or four gentlemen. Apply 99 South Halsted-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A large front room with alcove, furnished, to two gentlemen; location, opposite Union Park; house has every convenience. Address X 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, partly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; price, $25 per month, without board. 307 West Jackson-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sts.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSET, PANTRY, AND water; rent, $25 per month to a small family. 361 Centre-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, suitable for business purposes or otherwise, if desired; also, other rooms; good reference required. Inquire at No. 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to responsible parties, at 559 State.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for one or two gentlemen; also, a nice furnished sleeping-room; $8. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25, 5 NICE ROOMS; GAS, WATER, etc., on Green-st., between Washington and Randolph. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, West Side; rent, $20. Refer to 317 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 1, OR 2 YEARS, A brick house or brick basement, with 8 or 10 rooms; West Side; no children. Give full description, with reasonable price. Address E 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, suitable for housekeeping, east of State and north of Thirtieth-sts.; references exchanged. Address X 5, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL, SWEET TONE, ROSEwood piano-forte worth $175, for sale at $80 if taken at once. No. 7 East Eighteenth-st.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK AT THE PIANOS that J. H. WOLCOTT is selling for $350 cash; you can't make $150 easier. 201 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ORGANIST, COMPEtent to play concerted pieces and direct a quartette or chorus choir; position by a gentleman who has 11 years' experience in the East. Address Y 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUAble gold watch and chain for a piano of standard manufacture; will give cash boot-money in exchange for a first-class instrument. Address X 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—COUNTER, SHELVings, glass cases, show cases, and one Indian figure, at 375 North-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, SHELVINGS, INDIAN figure, and lease of a cigar-store in the best location on South State-st. B. J. NOCKIN, 75 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SODA OR ROOT BEER fountain, cheap; also lot of ten-gallon kegs. Inquire at 481 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE SAFE, FOR CASH; OR will exchange for real estate. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE 25x85 FEET NO. 185 WASHINGton-st.; also double store 40x85 in same, brown stone building. These stores are splendidly lighted, have a 25 foot alley directly in rear; fire-proof vaults, and have finished basements, which may be rented with them or not, at reasonable rates. Apply direct to owner, Room 5, No. 193 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 40x85 FEET, NOS. 185 AND 187 Washington-st.; has wide alley directly in rear, fire-proof vault, sidewalk lights, and finished throughout. Apply at Room 5, same building.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, for dry goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business; rent $800 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 146 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee-House.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, NORTHWEST corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, basement, 145 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN IN REAR OF 862 WAbash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of C. D. POPE, 93 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—HALF A LARGE STORE AND BASEment, one of the best stands on South Water-st.; only responsible parties need answer, with full particulars, business, etc. C 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS, TO A DENTIST; also front and back suite together or single, furnished or unfurnished. 384 Wabash-av. Call at 12 m., or 6 p. m.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AT 135 CLARK-ST., CORner Monroe, office No. 9; terms very low; good light; entrance from both streets.

TO RENT—THE STORE 24 KINZIE-ST., REAR entrance from Wells-st. depot. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FINE OFFICES, WITH 2 large closets, vault, etc.; rent cheap. Apply on premises, Room 23, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY, EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st. Inquire of F. SCHUTTLER, 49 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LIVING ROOMS 175 COTtage Grove-av., and fixtures for sale; rent $35 per month.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 12 MARKET-ST., IN Garrett Building, cheap. Also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market-sts. Apply to G. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—A HALL 23x75, WITH PLATE GLASS front, corner West Madison and Curtis-sts., suitable for library or art gallery; would divide into offices. A splendid chance for a first-class dentist. Inquire 337 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Washington and Randolph-sts. $2,500 per year. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE STORE, SPLENdid light, suitable for any business; have no use for it; will rent it cheap. Apply on premises, No. 17 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

A LOT OF FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY FOR SALE. One 20-inch lathe, Wheeler make, with chucks, face plates and small tools, complete; one small engine lathe, complete, Ames make; one 8-inch swing engine lathe; two hand lathes; one 5-foot iron planer, Lincoln make; one iron shear, 4 feet capacity; one rolling mill; one pin-lathe head, and a variety of chucks, drills, etc. Apply to W. H. KING, at the Central Warehouse, southwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers, resawing machines, saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCKS AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LINSEED OR COTTON SEED OIL Machinery. Twelve upright presses, of five cakes each, with hydraulic pumps of suitable capacity to work same. Two pairs of the largest and most approved Mullar stones ever brought to this country, with scales, tanks, trucks, etc., all complete and capable of turning out 2,000 gallons per day. For sale upon reasonable terms. For further particulars, address Box 126, New York P. O.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, TWO FLUES EACH with steam drum, safety-valve, mud drum, fire front grate bars, Lee's patent steam gauge, leather belt, 24 inches by 90 feet; will trade for lumber. 300 West Van Buren-st.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness, the profits are large; for sale cheap, if taken at once, as other business calls me east; none but those meaning to purchase need apply. Address O 79, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE, WITH TWO large ovens, and established trade. Address L 83, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM OR trunk business. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING $400 TO INVEST CAN BUY a saloon, fixtures and lease. One of the best corners in town. Apply at 65 Blue Island-av.

CLERK WANTED IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS, who has $2,000 cash to loan his employer; salary, $1,000 per annum. Security given for the loan. Address L 82, Tribune office.

I HAVE A NEW IMPROVEMENT IN BURNING KERosene oil for cooking purposes; it does not cost over ¼ cent per hour; it is perfectly safe, and I will guarantee to cook a meal, broil steak, make coffee, as quick as any stove, at one-tenth the cost. Parties with capital can make a fortune by establishing themselves in any city. Will sell State rights to agents, or operate. Call, or address WETHERILL & CO., Room 38 Kuhn's Hotel, Dearborn-st., between Madison and Monroe.

SALOON FOR SALE IN A GOOD PART OF THE city, very cheap for cash; a splendid chance. Call at 137 Twenty-second-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE. A good paying saloon and boarding-house, full of good paying boarders, will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 307 South Clark-st.

TWO OR THREE GOOD PATENTS FOR SALE. Money in them; come and see. Patents wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL IN the city, now doing a large and profitable business, will be sold for $6,000, half cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

$200 WILL BUY A LARGE CASH BUSINESS, capable of being widely extended. This is a fine opportunity for an active man with a delivery team. 233 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF, Washington Heights, and within 400 feet of Morgan Park, and near the Military School and proposed $12,000 church, with sidewalk from depot; streets and trees, etc. Will take a good improved farm. 17 lots at Sixty-first-st., Englewood, for small cottage. 100 lots, Forty-seventh-st., one block from boulevard, for good residence. 50 lots southwest of Brighton, and near boulevard, for improved farm. 8 lots on Stewart-av. and Forty-seventh-st. for land or small farm. All the above are good property, and will be exchanged at fair prices. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW AND DESIRABLE houses, unincumbered, 11 and 13 rooms each, on West Side, for improved and unimproved property in good locality on South Side; will pay difference in cash. FRANCIS W. CORBY & CO., 107 Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO POLISHED MARBLE-fronts on West Van Buren-st.; 50 feet on East Monroe-st.; 244x25 between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.; 150 feet on corner, two buildings, paying 10 per cent; 187 feet on Sherman, between Harrison and Polk; 10 acres with good house; 40 acres in new subdivision, only $150 per acre. Some good bargains. ENOS TURNER, 99 East Madison, 180 South Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDers—Wanted—materials furnished and building completed and to exchange for the same Eastern improved business property valued at $20,000; a liberal exchange will be made with building contractors. Address S 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, WELL selected and doing fair trade, to exchange for city or suburban real estate and cash in equal parts, or would take all in well located North Side property. Address L 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—100x125 FEET ON LOOMIS-ST. near Madison, to exchange for a farm. By D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 182 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY-goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 155 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 325 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS MEAT and vegetable market; one that understands the business with a small capital preferred. 68 Western-av.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A SMART BUSIness man with $300 to take a half-interest in a good thing. Look at this. 70 East Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 7. G. & CO.

PARTNERSHIP—NORTON REDMOND FROM THIS date ceases to do business under firm name of REDMOND & CO. J. B. Redmond will continue the commission business under same name.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST-paying newspapers in Indiana. The only real estate paper in the State. Reasons for wanting partner, advertising patronage too large for one man to attend to. The paper has now a circulation of from 8,000 to 10,000. A splendid opening for a man that can furnish good references, and that is a good solicitor and writer. Liberal terms given. Address, for further particulars, J. A. DYNES, Real Estate Gazette, 15 Virginia-av., Indianapolis, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $7,000, in the coal trade business, established 12 years. Address S 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL PAYING MANUfacturing business, with about $3,000. Security given for the investment. Address L 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN PARTNERship with one having a valuable contract and the practical business experience to carry it to a successful issue, who, with the aid of a general business knowledge and above amount could make a very respectable annual income for the firm. The business commands the respect and approbation of all classes of the community. Address PARTNER, P. O. Box 299.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; BUSINESS well established; pays well; have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 137 South Clark-st., Room 38.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BANKING-OFFICE. Address, with references, C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grocery business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address with references and salary expected, L 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER ABOUT 20 YEARS of age; must be accurate, and bring good references. Address S 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—7 BLACKSMITHS TO TRAVEL WITH Forepaugh's circus. Apply immediately to ADAM FOREPAUGH.

WANTED—EIGHT UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY TO COLBY & WIRTS, 292 and 294 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE MACHINISTS, LATHE and vise hands; good wages and steady employment for good steady workmen; no others need apply. MERRILL & HOUSTON IRON WORKS, manufacturers of Houston Water Wheel, Paper Machinery, etc., Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, immediately, at SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 367 and 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOTEL STEWARD; ONE WHO UNderstands the business. Call Friday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWED BOOT-maker, to go to the beautiful City of Winona, Minn. High wages and constant employment. Call for a few days, at Johnston House, corner Madison and Desplaines-sts. R. CAVENAN, JR.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer. N. BERGERON, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS STRIPERS AND 1 letterer, to work on passenger cars. Apply at 101 North Union-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A MAN WHO understands both meat and pastry cooking. Inquire at Room 10, No. 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ELECTROTYPER, WHO UNDERstands battery work; good salary to first-class man; no other wanted. Inquire at 62 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE PAINTER; A GOOD STAGE hand. FRANK R. GROUT, 38 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOOTMAKER FOR SEWED AND pegged work. Steady work if the man is steady, at 725 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LOCKSMITH AT 146 STATE-st., in basement.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS AT 611 ARCHER-av.; none but good hands need apply.

WANTED—COAT, VEST, AND PANT-MAKERS; steady employment and good wages; none but the best need apply. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 12 Madison-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS (FIRST-CLASS workmen) at factory northwest corner Sangamon and Pratt-sts. R. T. HAMBROOK.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GERMAN BOY OF 17 TO DRIVE FOR A store; must have references. Apply this morning, 6 o'clock, barn, 119 South Peoria-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone quarries, &c. For transportation and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD, SAWMILL AND FARMhands, high wages, company pay entirely free fare. Apply to SMITH & CO., 210 South Water-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4291, New York.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, who can bring good references. Call at 940 South State-st. German preferred.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED MALE WAITERS, at Kling's Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY, and one for each town in the country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene oil. $5 a day easily made on $3 to $10 capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WAITER FOR DINNERS ONLY, AT BENNETT'S, rear of 32 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BELL-BOYS AT Kuhns' European Hotel (colored).

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND OTHERS OUT OF work, men and women. Come and see us. Rare inducements to make money. 175 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN SMALL FAMILY, ONE for general housework and one for nurse. Apply at 199 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; small family. No. 296 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, iron, and wash. Apply at 11 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 137 BROWN-ST., TO DO general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four persons, at 1142 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO SWEDE GIRLS TO GO INTO the country; one as cook and the other as second-girl. Will pay $3 per week to a good cook. Apply at 221½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; wages $4. Also a girl to do laundry work; come this morning. South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, AND GIRL TO TAKE care of baby and help around the house, at 361 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer at 26 Indiana-av., corner of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—165 ABERDEEN-ST., COLORED GIRL for second work.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 165 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AND TWO DININGroom girls. Apply at Anchor Coffee Room, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-RATE laundry girls, at Woods' Hotel, 236 State-st. Liberal wages paid.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., one yard man, one dining-room girl, one chamber girl.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do regular housework in a small private family. Apply at 150 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 236 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO GOOD girls for general housework. Apply on Thursday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework at 156 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT 338 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, 14 OR 15 years old, to take care of baby at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do the general work for a family of three. Apply at 356 West Madison-st. immediately.

WANTED—AT 1124 PRAIRIE-AV.—A GOOD GIRL to do kitchen-work.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, at 74 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK OF A small private family; to a good smart girl I will pay the best of wages. Apply at 274 Blue Island-av., in grocery store.

WANTED—FOR JOHNSTONE HOUSE—A GOOD woman cook; also, a good washwoman, and one for ironing. Corner Desplaines and Madison-sts.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO IN the country; good wages and desirable situation to right party. Apply to KEITH BROS.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SEWING BY hand and machine. Address in person, 1300 State-st.

WANTED—SEWING WOMAN TO DO HEAVY sewing. BLISS & TORRY, 171 Randolph-st., manufacturers of deformity apparatus.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE. INQUIRE OF E. C. LONG, Marine Bank, corner of LaSalle and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH OR AMERICAN nurse-girl at 232 Ontario-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A WET-NURSE AT 459 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—PARTIES TO DO FIRST-CLASS laundry work on new shirts; highest prices paid for first-class work. BROWN, PRIOR & FISK, corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-IRONERS, AT THE Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WASH-GIRLS, AT THE laundry 29 West Adams-st., this morning; also, one errand boy; come prepared to work steady.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAUrants, and private families. Inquire at new Intelligence Office, No. 149 North Illinois-st., between Clark and LaSalle, opposite Boston Dye House.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY-COOK; ALSO, girls for all kinds of housework, in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, IMMEdiately—Hewitt fluting, polishing, and hand iron combined; patented, 1873; flutes any length; cheapest and most perfect iron; new and selling fast. 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell the cheapest and best chromos. Good agents can make $5 a day. E. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Market-st.

AGENTS WANTED—150 GOOD CANVASSERS IMmediately to sell new and staple goods at retail and wholesale. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 127 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO BOOK AGENTS—NOW ready, new and additional inducements. New way of running subscription books. Agents selling these books. More agents, male and female, wanted. Address Union Publishing Company, 225 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, $10 A DAY easily made, and $20 watch given to agents selling $100 worth of goods that pay 300 per cent on a small capital. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Heck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 123 East Quincy-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a grocery, tea, or tobacco house, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper, etc.; unexceptionable good references. Address J 2, 161 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPONSIBLE REAL estate office, by a man of 8 years' experience in Chicago; reference if required. Address V 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper has two leisure hours each day. Address V 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY, BY a sober, young working man (Scandinavian), of good English education, and capable of bookkeeping; good reference. Address E 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGIST; WOULD prefer a country town; 3 years' experience; good reference. Address DRUGS, 327 Newberry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, at moderate salary. Address, for 2 days, L 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; A competent double-entry bookkeeper; three years' city experience with a commission house; good references given. Address X 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman, or other active position with a house doing large business, either wholesale or retail; salary as may be expected; can bring, to bear, ten years' acquaintance in city and country, and best of city testimonials. Address E 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience in railroad and carriage goods and supplies (tools of different kinds, and hardware) who has been buyer for a large house East, acquainted with Eastern manufacturers and business houses in New York city; position as purchasing agent, or buyer. Address O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 20 YEARS OF age, speaking French; acquainted with Canadian trade; could act as bookkeeper or salesman; no objection to the country, or would travel; city references; salary arranged after trial. Address L 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced drug clerk, who speaks English and German. Address QUERCUS, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller and stone-dresser, who can give very best of references. Address F 26, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a young man; never has been accustomed to drink, and understands the care of horses and carriages well; would be willing and ready at any call. S 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily, as coachman, by an Englishman accustomed to the care of fine carriages, horses, and harness. Highest city references. Address B, care of J. U. Strain & Co., 220 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE FOR PRIVATE family, by a first-class groom and driver (German); sober and industrious. References given. Address F. P. RUNGER, 247 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses, in a private family; has worked two years with last employer. S 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, OR IN A store, by a respectable man (Scandinavian), well acquainted with the city, and well recommended. Address L 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as a coachman and gardener. Is well posted in the business, and can bring the very best of references. Please call or address 260 West Madison-st., in the cigar store.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMMERCIAL TRAVeler. A first-class traveling salesman, with best of city references and a large acquaintance with druggists and hardware dealers in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, is open to an engagement, either on commission or an a salary. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, just arrived, in a gentleman's garden or nursery; would not object to look after a horse. Apply at 849 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PARTY HAVING 9 years' experience as buyer and manager of a retail dry goods business in New York City. Address for 3 days, L 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 IN GROcery or market, to help and deliver orders. Address 319 West Madison-st., up stairs, H. W. KEIRUM, or care of J. W. BEEBE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY TO ASSIST in sewing and second work. Apply at basement of 57 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamber work and sewing in a small family. Call or address 381 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing in a private family. 199 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COMPETENT girl, to do second work in a private family. Apply at 113 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Please call at 89 Twenty-third-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a private family; no objection to care of children. Apply, for 2 days, at present employer's, 10 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Best of references given. Address S 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework or cooking in a private family. No. 5 Hope-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and cooking in private family. Apply at 197 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work in private family, or for chamber work in private boarding house. Good references. Apply at 406 West Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, IN a private family; one as cook, the other as second girl. Please call at 137 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMily by an English girl; would take the care of a child; is active with a needle; would not object to travel. Address A B C, 70 Sherman-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HEALTHY woman, as wet nurse. Apply at 1137 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS A nurse to a family which goes to Europe; speaks both languages well. The best of city reference given. Address MRS. C. S., grocery store, 111 West Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, HOtel preferred; has had years of experience; unquestionable references given. Address, for three days, C 89, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOME OF THE BEST cooks and chambermaids in the city, on the lakes. Capitalists, if you give our office one trial you will always favor us; we have good German and Scandinavian girls; we invited to give us a call, as we work to the interest of each and every one, in all branches of business. MRS. FOWLER can be found at No. 5 West Madison-st. W. A. REDDY, Branch Office, 126 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXperience in fancy dry goods store, bakery, confectionery, or in office as copyist. Address for 3 days, J M F, 179 Cologne-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish lady to take care of invalid lady or do plain sewing; best of reference given, if required. Address S. B., 7 Birch-st., West Side.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit; also on houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 122 State-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS, or short time paper bought. Address C 90, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 3 or 5 years. AYRES & HOFF, 74 East Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office, late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL PAPER purchased. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 63 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS $1,000 OR MORE for 5 years on improved Illinois farms. E. L. PEASE, 70 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—3 SUMS, $2,000, $7,000, AND $10,000 ON real estate. T. A. JACKSON, 130 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—$1,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERty, South side preferred. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND, TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, R. R. securities, and do a general financial business. J. C. McCORD & CO., 120 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS. Wanted, $15,000 on a mortgage well secured, due in 5 years, bringing 9 per cent semi-annual interest. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

$2,600 TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS, SHORT time; secured paper bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$8,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate security, for three or five years, at 10 per cent interest. This amount will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

$12,000 10 PER CENT SCHOOL BONDS—FOR sale. Applications for the above bonds of $1,000 each, with coupons for interest, payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company in Chicago, will be received by the School Directors of Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Address C. B. DODSON, President.

LOST.

LOST—A SET OF TRACINGS OF CUT-STONE diagrams of five dwellings. The finder will confer a favor and be paid for his trouble by leaving them at office of LEHMAN BILLINGS, Coal corner West Polk and Ellsworth-sts., or P. & F. BAUMANN, Architects, northwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

LOST—IF THE TRUNK WHICH WAS TAKEN from the hall of the boarding-house corner of Harrison and Third-av., on Saturday evening, is returned, or information given where it can be found, no questions will be asked.

LOST—RUSSIA LEATHER POCKETBOOK, CONtaining about $25, and photographer's check in owner's name. Liberal reward if left with RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 East Washington-st.

LOST—RAN AWAY FROM THE CORNER OF FORty-seventh-st., and Wentworth-av., a small bay mare; three white feet; had on at the time blind bridle and surcingle. The finder will please address MAX HEGWEIN, Rock Island car-shops. A suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 12TH INST., BEtween Thirty-seventh-st. and Chicago-av., a roll of drawings for a house, marked "H. G. Howe, Architect." The finder will be rewarded for returning the same to H. G. HOWE, with W. W. Boyington, No. 2 Washington-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONtaining $22 and some photos. The finder will please leave the same at 147 Liberty-st., near Halsted; owner's name in book.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations Regarding the Speakership of the Next House.

Alleged Fraud and Favoritism in the Award of Indian Contracts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Those friends of Speaker Blaine, who have him in training for the Presidency in 1876, say that, in case he is re-elected by the Forty-third Congress as Speaker, he will throw overboard all those Chairmen of committees who have in any way been connected with the Credit Mobilier transactions. Blaine is a candidate for re-election, and he claims the support of at least two-thirds of the old members of the Forty-second Congress who have been re-elected; the balance, being nothing but carpet-baggers and Pennsylvania Protectionists, are claimed by Maynard, of Tennessee. Letters are already being sent by both these competitors to the newly-elected Congressmen, soliciting their votes for these respective candidates to the third position in the Government. Blaine's friends make the point in his favor, first, that he is not committed to any economical policy of legislation so far as revenue is concerned; and, second, that he opposed the salary-increase so far as it related to himself. Maynard commits himself boldly to the protective policy, and argues that Blaine's name has been mentioned with suspicious transactions in such a way as to make his re-election as Speaker questionable in point of party policy, to say nothing else. Maynard has nothing to say, either in condemnation of the salary-grab or in comment on the participants in the Credit Mobilier. His friends give it to be understood that, in case of his election, no signal changes would be made in the chairmanship of the important House committees, save, perhaps, to strengthen the Ways and Means in the direction of protection. Blaine, through his friends, on the contrary, is pledged to a policy which will destroy all those who figured in the Credit Mobilier transactions, or who were prominent and influential in bringing about the salary-grab increase. Under this policy, Garfield, as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee; Dawes, as head of the Ways and Means, and Scofield, as representative of the Naval Committee, would all have to be sacrificed. Bingham, as Chairman of the Judiciary, not being re-elected, is no longer in the field, this position being temporarily sought by Ben Butler. Altogether the complexion of the next House, so far as its leaders are concerned, is very complicated, and the fight for the Speakership promises to be extremely severe. Although everybody concedes that Blaine will be eventually successful, the ultimate selection of Chairman, which virtually decides the leadership of the next House, promises to be one of the most exciting, in a personal way, that has been witnessed in this direction for some time.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The recent award of contracts for furnishing supplies to the Indians, made by the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners at New York, has created considerable dissatisfaction, especially among the unsuccessful bidders. Charges are made of favoritism, and it is even hinted that a sort of religious ring had been formed to take the place of the old bureau ring. The specific tangible charge publicly made is that the Commissioners in defiance of law, did not give the contracts to the lowest bidders, but selected certain favorites, friends of the Commissioners, who were not the lowest bidders. What truth there is in these charges remain to be seen. They are of so serious a nature, however, that the Secretary of the Interior thought proper to instruct the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an investigation of them, and to him it is alleged that bids were rejected from perfectly responsible parties, the difference between such bids and those of successful parties amounting to several hundred thousand dollars; that is, the amount of money to be expended for supplies is several hundred thousand dollars more than it would have been had the lowest bids been accepted. Ex-Senator Harlan, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, commenting upon this subject, says it is due to the public that the official acts of Christian Commissioners, Superintendents and Indian Agents should be as carefully supervised by the Secretary of the Interior as the official conduct of those who make no profession of Christianity and disinterested benevolence. If what they do is right and wise, the severest scrutiny can do no harm, and if found to be either unwise, indiscreet or improper they should be the first to sanction a correction. Should they manifest undue sensitiveness on this point, it would be prima facie evidence that such supervision was needed, and the Secretary should not, and we are sure he will not, shrink from the discharge of his official duty in this respect. This Board of Christian Commissioners was not authorized by Congress, and the churches were not invited by the President to nominate Indian Agents and Superintendents to shield the head of the Department from official responsibility. They were intended to be helpers and not masters, and the people will hold him responsible for the administration of his Department, and expect him to correct any oversights or errors that his subordinates may commit, whenever they may come to his knowledge, without regard to the Christian professions of such officers.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Commander Selfridge, of the Darien Expedition, has been ordered to duty as Assistant to the Executive officer at the Boston Navy-Yard, and Lieuts. Sullivan and Eaton, of the same expedition, been granted three months' leave of absence.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $356,841,951.

The President has made the following appointments of Postmasters: Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, O.; Mrs. Rachel Friller, Farmer City, Ill.; Geo. W. Matthews, Paw-Paw, Mich.; John Ballinger, Gallatin, Mo.; Daniel Fichthorne, Waverly, Ia.; S. E. Jackson, Ellsworth, Kan.

WILL OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The late Chief Justice Chase, left a will naming Gov. H. D. Cook as the sole executor. No inventory has been made of his estate, which, after a few bequests, is to be divided between his children, Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Hoyt.

GOVERNMENT SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

Hon. Aaron W. Perry, of Cincinnati, J. H. Ashton, and Thomas A. Jenckes, counsel employed by the Government under the recent act of Congress to institute legal proceedings against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier of America, having completed the preparation of a bill in equity for that purpose, submitted it to-day to Atty.-Gen. Williams, who approved and accepted it without alteration. It was determined, upon consultation, to file a bill in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn. A number of the largest stockholders in the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier corporations are residents of Connecticut, and will be named as respondents in the suit.

WON'T GIVE IT UP.

Treasurer Spinner states that the published statement that Senator Hamlin had returned his increased pay to the Treasury is incorrect. He still holds on to it

THE REMAINS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

were removed from the chapel-vault of Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, yesterday afternoon, and interred in Gov. Cook's lot, from whence they will be moved to Ohio at some future day. Only Gov. Sprague, Gov. Cook, and a few other intimate personal friends of the deceased were present at the interment.

Serious Charges Against a Boston Broker.

BOSTON, May 14.—Reports are current that M. A. Coe, banker and broker, State street, has been raising money by altering figures on stock certificates. It is alleged that one share of the Old Colony Railroad stock and one of the Eastern Railroad were made to represent one hundred shares each, and pledged as collateral for an increased amount. The matter is undergoing investigation.

BOSTON, May 14.—James A. Coe, charged with irregularities in State street, was arrested at his residence this afternoon. Among his alleged operations are the raising of certificates of three shares of the Michigan Central Railroad to three hundred shares, two of the Boston & Albany Railroad to two hundred shares, one of the Eastern Railroad to one hundred shares, two certificates of the Old Colony Railroad from two to two hundred, and three certificates of one share to one hundred each. The Boston Water Power Company stock is also said to have been operated on in a similar manner. The altered certificates have been used as collateral, and it is supposed that about $200,000 have been fraudulently obtained. Firms already heard from suffer to the extent of $100,000. The Third National Bank, in January last, loaned Coe $30,000, taking as collateral a certificate for 200 shares of the Old Colony Railroad stock, which now proves to have been raised from the genuine certificate for two shares. Coe, who was formerly connected with the house of J. N. Fisk, is about 35 years of age, and has heretofore sustained an enviable reputation. He is one of the best known men on the street, and is a member of the Brokers' Board.

NEW YORK.

Stokes' Counsel Obtain a Writ of Error—Nixon's Case—Sale of a Portion of Tweed's Property—City Railway Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The statistics of the city street railways show that, in the aggregate, the cars move 350,000 persons every day in the year, and employ 5,000 men and 9,000 horses. Some of the roads made large profits, while others do not pay at all, or are worked with small profits. The average dividend of the Sixth Avenue Line for 20 years has been only 8 6-10 per cent. The Third Avenue Railroad is the most profitable of all, and has lately paid dividends of 12 per cent upon its stock. The Fourth Avenue road has never been profitable, but while the Seventh Avenue & University Place line has only paid 3 per cent upon a valuation of $3,000,000, its property is not really worth more than $1,500,000.

It is reported that Jay Gould has offered to give $10,000 for the prosecution of the widow of his nephew and William Rogers, in Cincinnati, should it be shown by examination that they administered poison to him, as Jay Gould seems to believe.

It is reported that a movement is in progress here among the merchants to receive money for Capt. Charles F. Hall. It is probable that at least $12,000 to $15,000 will be subscribed at once. A Washington private dispatch says Congress at the next session will make an appropriation to Hall's family, if it be necessary.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—Philip Strauss, of 685 Lexington avenue, shot himself dead in his house yesterday. A few years ago his father left him $75,000, all of which was lost in unlucky business ventures and stock speculations.

STOKES.

The Supreme Court, General Term, to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Edward S. Stokes, upon stipulation by the defense to take the case at once to the State Court of Appeals, now in session.

Five of the Supreme Court Judges and the Judge of the Court of Appeals have refused a stay of proceedings in the case of Nixon, who is to be hanged on Friday. Gov. Dix also declines to interfere on the ground that the Judges have refused; also that the murder of Pfeiffer was cruel, unprovoked and perfectly unjustifiable, and did not admit of any palliative features. Nixon's counsel will go to the remainder of the thirty-two Supreme Court Judges, or such of them as he can reach before the sentence is carried into execution.

Later—Mr. Howe, counsel for Nixon, obtained a writ of error from Judge Fancher, and application was made to Judges Ingraham and Davis in the Supreme Court, general term, for a stay of proceedings. The question was argued, and the Court reserved its decision.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, yesterday, paid to United States Collector Bailey $421,000, the balance of the tax on the scrip dividend, together with $230 penalty.

The Court of Appeals has sustained the decision of the New York Surrogate that the United States cannot accept bequests of real estate, the case in issue being the will of Charles Fox giving half a million to the Government to help pay the National debt.

The Semi-annual Convention of Railroad Superintendents of the Southern roads, known as the Railroad Association of America met at the St. Nicholas to-day. President Allen said their object was to secure rapid and cheap transportation with fair remuneration for those employed by railroad companies. Low rates must prevail, but at the same time transportation must increase, and improvements be made in mahinery with an approximation to double track of steel rails. Several reports were made by committees, which were discussed and laid over.

Thy proceeds of the sale of Tweed's property to-day amounted to $483,500. The cost of the property to Tweed was $625,000.

The Trustees sale of Walter Roche's property for the benefit of the late Guardian Savings Bank occurred to-day, realizing $97,000.

The entire batch of 375,000 of the new penny postal cards was sold yesterday before 4 o'clock, and to-day the demand is still very great and general, another batch having been recived during the night. The Postmaster has made a requisition on the Department for a batch of 1,000,000, as various firms have applied for cards by thousands. The majority of those put in the mail yesterday bore on the message side an advertisement. With this exception the cards are mostly employed as a medium for joking messages.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Three General Assemblies to Meet To-Day—Programme of the Northern Assembly, to Meet in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—To-morrow three Presbyterian General Assemblies will be organized in different sections of the country, the Assembly of the Northern Church in this city, the Southern Assembly in Little Rock, Ark., and the Cumberland Presbyterian in Huntsville, Ala. Besides these there is the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, which convenes in Philadelphia on May 28. Each of the Assemblies is distinct from, and in some measure antagonistic to, the other three. The Northern Assembly is much larger and more influential than the others combined, being the highest judiciary of a Church whose membership is not far from 500,000, and whose contributions for benevolent objects amounted last year to more than $10,000,000. Arrangements for the meeting of this body have been perfected by local committees, and already more than 100 delegates have arrived. This number will be increased to 575 or 600 by to-morrow evening. All members of the Assembly are considered guests of the Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, and as such are assigned to private houses or hotels, and their bills are paid from the general fund.

The Assembly will meet in the Central Presbyterian Church, an exceedingly plain building, erected eighteen years ago, by Dr. Stuart Robinson, now of Louisville, and a leading man in the Southern Church. The house will afford seats for 1,200 persons on the main floor, and for 300 more in the galleries. The pews are low, heavy, and suggestive of the backache. There is little decoration or embellishment about the building, and the whole is a striking contrast to the Fort Street Church, Detroit, in which the Assembly met last year.

The order of exercises and the appointment of committees, are, of course, matters of conjecture. It is only certain the Assembly will be called to order at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, by Dr. J. Nicolls, of St. Louis, the retiring Moderator, who will preach the opening sermon. His theme will be the "Apostle's Prayer," offered in the 17th Chapter of Luke: "And the Apostles said unto the Lord, 'increase our faith.'" At the close of the sermon a Moderator will be chosen, as this is the highest office in the gift of the Church, and as it has never yet been and probably never will be held twice by any one clergyman, great interest attaches to the election. The candidates thus far named are Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York City; Dr. Jas. Eells, of Cleveland, O.; and Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia. The choice virtually lies between Dr. Darling and Dr. Crosby, with the chances in favor of the former. Dr. Eells, it is thought, is physically too weak a man for the position, while Dr. Johnson is too young and comes from Philadelphia, which had the Moderator two years ago.

When the election has taken place, the Assembly will perfect its organization, and then adjourn to allow the new Moderator an opportunity to appoint the permanent committees.

In the evening a communion service will be held, contrary to the customary arrangement, in accordance with which the Assembly communion has not occurred until the first Sunday of the session or thereafter.

This evening there is a prayer-meeting in the Central Church, led by A. T. Pierson, of Detroit, and Cyrus Dickson, of New York. Many delegates are in attendance.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Steamships Austrian, from Portland, and Mosel, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Arrived—Steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—Arrived—Steamship Greece, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Arrived—Steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

Death of a Valuable Horse.

PEORIA, Ill., May 14.—This evening St. John, one of Colonel Dowdall's matched bays, died of colic. St. John was a thorough-bred, and could step with his mate easily in three minutes. Twelve hundred dollars had been offered for him. Two thousand would not have purchased him.

ST. LOUIS.

The Congressional Conference—List of Congressional and Other Delegates Present—Resolutions Prepared by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The Congressional Conference was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock, Mayor Brown in the chair. Two or three trains which were delayed yesterday arrived last night, bringing several more members of Congress, who took seats in the Conference this morning. A letter from President Grant was read, returning thanks for the invitation, and regretting that other arrangements prevent his attendance. Letters were also received from Charles Sumner and several other distinguished gentlemen, regretting their inability to be present.

The following is the substance of the resolutions presented by Capt. James B. Eads, as expressive of the views of the Merchants' Exchange of this city, and by which body they were unanimously approved: The first declares that the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi River is of the very first importance to the interests of the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and of great moment to the whole country. The solution of this problem, we believe, will be achieved by closing up all the inferior outlets of the river, and condensing its waters by a system of jetties to one channel. By this means a depth of at least twenty or twenty-two feet may be obtained in the southwest pass, at an outlay insignificant, when compared with the many millions that will be annually saved to the country by the work. When once accomplished, a small annual appropriation will suffice to maintain the required depth forever afterwards.

The second urges that in addition to the removal of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions from the channel, a comprehensive system of improvements looking directly to the permanent location and deepening of a channel through the shoal places below St. Louis, be at once matured and inaugurated, and that a depth of eight feet be determined as the maximum to be accomplished at first by the proposed works. This will involve the removal of probably not more than thirty bars or shoal places between this city and New Orleans, and the removal of a few dangerous rocks above Cairo, and would result in a saving a thousand-fold greater than the original cost.

The third declares that this plan is suited for the improvement of the Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and many other important streams in this valley, on each of which it should be applied on a scale commensurate with the volume of the river and the demands of the commerce.

The fourth declares that the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi should be vigorously prosecuted until the navigation of those parts of the river are made safe and convenient, and that the improvements already commenced on all other rivers of this valley should be energetically prosecuted to completion.

The sixth directs that every practicable water route to the Gulf, to the Atlantic Ocean, or to the great lakes, which can be opened and made safe and convenient at a reasonable cost when compared with the benefits to result from it in lessening the expense of transporting the produce of this Valley to their various markets, should meet with favor from the General Government, and receive the unanimous support of every representative of this Valley in Congress.

The seventh declares that the vast commerce depending upon the Mississippi River for cheap transportation demands that no artificial obstruction be permitted in its channel except upon the most urgent necessity, and that no bridge should be authorized across it below St. Louis, having spans over the stream of less width than 500 feet, and a clear height of 75 above high water mark should be preserved under the center of the channel-spans of such bridge.

The eighth suggests that in consequence of the breaking down of several iron bridges within the past few years, involving much loss of life, all bridges hereafter built on an important railroad route, should be examined into by a competent commission, whose duties and powers should be defined by Congress, and without whose examination and approval no plans for such proposed bridges should be adopted.

The ninth asks that the navigation of our great water highways should be relieved of the dangers and delays to which it is subjected by the many badly constructed railroad bridges on the Mississippi River, by requiring them to be so modified as to lessen the number of accidents constantly occurring to river craft by collision with their piers, and that a general Bridge law be passed by Congress, which shall define the length and height of their spans and general control of the location and construction of such bridges in a manner to prevent unnecessary injury to the navigation of said rivers.

Eleventh—That the interests of this valley imperatively demand the most economical means of transportation to and from the foreign markets of the world, and the safest and most durable class of steamers, barges, etc., for its inland water service, and that it should be the duty of each representative of this Valley in Congress to labor for the removal of every artificial impediment which interferes with such cheap ocean transportation, or which prevents the adoption of such safe and durable vessels for its inland navigation.

Thirteenth—That we emphatically declare that the Revenue laws should be so amended as to permit shipmasters to purchase ships wherever they can be most cheaply procured.

Fourteenth—That we emphatically declare that the Revenue law which forbids registry to the ship of an American citizen, simply because she was built in a foreign land, and thus compels him to float the flag of another nation over his property, is a burdensome imposition upon the people of this Valley, and is a policy only worthy of a past age.

The fifteenth refers to the fact that every civilized nation except our own uses iron hulls for vessels, and asks Congress to ascertain the cause of this, and apply the remedy.

The sixteenth asks that the laws be so amended as to restore the prestige of the American commercial marine, and enable it to do its share of the carrying trade of the world, and that, if it is necessary that American iron-masters must be shielded from foreign competition by laws which effectually interdict iron steamers on the rivers of this valley, which drive its products into English and German ships on the ocean, there should be some substantial Government encouragement given to the construction of iron vessels and such Federal patronage as will sustain American steamship lines against this unequal competition, and thus lift our once great merchant marine from its disgraceful inferiority, and keep the lives and property of our people from being longer imperriled in wooden ships and floating tinder-boxes.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson was introduced and delivered a lengthy speech, in which he discussed the causes which have brought about the great and imperative demand for increased transit facilities, and which led to the controversy now existing between stockholders and bondholders of railroads on the one side and producers and consumers on the other. He explained under what circumstances many of the railroads were built, the great cost of construction, extravagant management, etc., and said the railroad companies must necessarily pay their running expenses and meet the interests on their bonds or go into bankruptcy. They also struggle to pay dividends to their stockholders. To do this their managers insist that they cannot afford to lessen the prices of transportation. He said Congress would soon have to meet these questions, and to treat them impartially would be the part of wise statesmanship. He deprecated the fixing of arbitrary schedules, in disregard of business experience, and the abolition of all competition in rates, under the plan of abolishing distinctions between competing and non-competing points, &c. There is no doubt, he said, that the roads in many instances have violated their charters and usurped privileges not granted by law. Wherever this be the case, legislative and judicial authority must correct the evil. It is well that the controversy has begun. It will attract public attention, and furnish a subject for the contemplation of the statesman far more practical and ennobling than the threadbare issues of the late war. It looks to the material interests of the people, and will inevitably bring in other important questions of political economy. The want of the West, then, is transportation. The railroads now constructed cannot furnish sufficient facilities; but by a foolish war on railroads and the owners of railroads, we drive capital into other channels, and shall have aggravated instead of mitigated the railroad troubles.

He then spoke of the Mississippi River as an avenue of communication, and said the Government, by expending one-twentieth of the money it has invested in Western railroads, could furnish a depth of water sufficient to carry to the seaboard the increasing products at one-fourth the present cost. When I speak of the country I mean the East and West, the North and South. He also advocated the improvement of the tributaries of the Mississippi River, and said the streams east and west of the Alleghanies should be connected by canals, and mentioned the James River & Kanawha Canal, the projected canal in Alabama and Georgia, and the enlargement of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, the Niagara Canal, and other enterprises of a similar character. In all these prospects the East and West are no less interested than the South.

He then gave a history of the rise and fall of our national marine, and urged that some measures should be devised to restore it to its former eminence. He thought, however, that, before our commerce can be restored, the tariff and currency systems would have to be revised, but he declined to discuss these questions. He advocated the construction of three iron ship-building yards, one on the Atlantic, another on the Mississippi River, and a third on the Pacific coast, for the construction of Government vessels and ships for private individuals. He then gave a history of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and showed how they had violated their pledges and law in discriminating against the Kansas Pacific, which is a branch road, and under the law should be operated as part of the main line.

Judge Kennard, of New Orleans, then spoke of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, showing, in a conclusive manner, what great injury these are to the commerce of the valley and country, and how the evil can be remedied by the construction of St. Philips Canal, the feasibility of which is unquestioned.

In the Convention to-day the Congressional roll was called, with a view to ascertaining what members were present, and the following answered to their names:

Alabama—Senator George E. Spencer; Congressmen F. G. Bromberg, Charles H. Pelham, John H. Caldwell.

Arkansas—Congressman W. G. Hynes.

Georgia—Senator Thomas M. Norwood; Congressmen James H. Blount, P. M. B. Young.

Illinois—Congressmen James D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, H. C. Burchard, Franklin Corwin, G. L. Fort, M. Barrere, William H. Ray, R. M. Knapp, James C. Robinson, John McNulta, J. G. Cannon, J. S. Martin, W. R. Morrison, Isaac Clements.

Indiana—Congressmen W. E. Niblack, S. K. Wolfe, J. M. Wilson, Jno. Coburn, Thomas J. Cason, J. N. Tyrer, Jasper Packard, G. S. Orth.

Iowa—Congressmen G. W. McCrary, A. R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, H. O. Pratt, Wm. Loughridge, Jno. A. Kasson, Jackson Orr.

Kansas—Senator John J. Ingalls; Congressmen D. P. Lowe, S. A. Cobb.

Kentucky—Congressmen E. Crossland, C. W. Milliken, Jno. D. Young.

Louisiana—Senator J. R. West; Congressmen J. H. Sypher, L. A. Sheldon, C. B. Darrol.

Michigan—Congressmen M. W. Field, George Willard, J. W. Begole, O. D. Conger, N. B. Bradley, J. A. Huddel.

Minnesota—Senator Alexander Ramsey.

Mississippi—Congressmen Jas. O'Neil, George C. McKee, Jas. R. Lynch (colored).

Missouri—Senator Lewis V. Bogy; Congressmen E. O. Stanard, Erastus Wells, W. H. Stone, R. A. Hatcher, R. P. Bland, H. E. Havens, T. T. Crittenden, A. Comings, J. C. Parker, John M. Glover.

New Hampshire—Congressman W. B. Small.

New Jersey—Congressmen J. A. Hazleton, Amos Clark, M. L. Ward.

New York—Congressman David Wilbur.

Ohio—Congressmen Milton Sayler, L. B. Gunckle, C. N. Lamison, L. T. Neal, William Lawrence, John Berry.

Pennsylvania—Congressman James D. Strawbridge.

Tennessee—Senator Henry Cooper; Congressmen William Crutchfield, W. C. Whitehorn.

Texas—Senator J. W. Flannagan; Congressmen D. O. Giddings, A. H. Willie.

Virginia—Congressmen J. B. Sener, John A. Smith, A. M. Davis, Thomas Whitehead, John T. Harris.

Wisconsin—Congressmen C. G. Williams, G. W. Hazelton, J. A. Barber, C. A. Eldridge, J. M. Buck, A. S. Medill.

There also is present Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Gov. Walker, of Virginia; Gov. Osborne, of Kansas; and Gov. Austin, of Minnesota.

To-morrow the session will be given up to general discussion, and various gentlemen are expected to express their views upon questions which have been presented to them.

The excursion to Texas will leave on Friday morning early, via the Atlantic and Pacific Road, stop at Springfield over night, and receive the hospitalities of the citizens, thence proceed next morning to Venita, and thence to Denison, Houston, and Galveston. The excursionists will number about 150, and will be under the charge of F. W. Dwyer, of the Atlantic & Pacific Road.

OMAHA.

State Sunday School Convention—Troops for the Protection of Frontier Settlers—An Accused Clergyman Seeks an Investigation—Railroad Excursionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, May 14.—The date for the assembling of the State Sunday School Convention which had been fixed for June 10, has been indefinitely postponed.

Brig.-Gen. Ord has issued orders for establishing military companies at different points along the frontier to protect the advance settlements. Two companies under Maj. Brisben, Second Cavalry, will be stationed on the Lop River, near Coatesville, Neb.

The Nebraska Press Association meet in this city the 20th inst.

A letter was received yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Ruby, who was charged recently with having eloped from this city with a married lady, who was a member of his congregation. The letter was dated Cleveland, Ohio. Ruby denies the truth of the charges made against him, and says he will start for Chicago immediately, where he will secure a strict investigation.

Forty Chinamen arrived here last evening from Texas, where they have been employed on the Texas Pacific Railroad. They intend to make this their home.

A shoemaker named Landsman has been missing since Saturday last, and suspicions of foul play are entertained.

A portion of the Hayden Exploring Party passed through the city to-day en route to Colorado.

An excursion party consisting of Speaker Blaine, Horace F. Clark, John Duff, Augustus Schell, of New York, and other prominent railroad officials will arrive in this city to-morrow from the East.

Convention of Railway Master Mechanics.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The Convention of Railway Master Mechanics reassembled this morning. The report of the Committee on comparative values of anthracite and bituminous coal and wood for generating steam in locomotive boilers was received. The report of the Committee on the construction, operation, and costs of maintaining continuous train-brakes came up, but no one wished to discuss it. The report of the Committee on relative cost of operating roads of gauges 3 feet 6 inches or less, and those of the ordinary 4 feet 8½-inch gauge was called up, but there was no report. Adjourned until evening.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—At the evening session of the Master Mechanics' Association, the report of the Committee on the efficiency of check or safety-chains on engine, tender, or car-trucks was read. They recommend chains, and a resolution was unanimously adopted as the sense of the Convention that a safety-chain should be affixed to all engines, tenders, and cars.

The report of the Committee on Printing was read and adopted.

The report on anti-friction valves was read and filed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The workers on ladies' boots in this city propose to strike should they not get an increase of 25 cents a pair.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The strike of the Brooklyn gasmen still continues, and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts, the Company are unable to furnish gas enough to light the street-lamps in their district, which covers the richest and most populous part of the city. Last night the men held a meeting, and a number of addresses were delivered, the purport of which was that the men were willing to go back and work at New York rates, provided they got the same privileges as the New York workmen have.

QUEBEC, May 14.—All the stevedores and batteaux men struck to-day for higher wages. The streets were thronged with them, and an exciting time is expected.

A dispatch from Pasebaic says the bay is full of ice, and a heavy snow-storm prevails.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The strike of the Brooklyn gas men has ended. The companies agree to pay the strikers the same wages as are given in New York, and they will return to work.

The horseshoers' strike in Brooklyn is at an end, the employers having conceded the demands of the men.

The Cedar Rapids Murder Mystery.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 14.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to-day, the evidence given concerning the murder of Mrs. Frank Masina, fails to develop any new light as to who the assassin was, or what his motive for committing the deed was. Not the least trace of evidence can be found. The evidence before the Coroner's jury shows the home of this fearful tragedy to be one of domestic peace and happiness. Mr. Masina testifies that when he awoke a man was standing at the corner of the bed, and he asked what was wanted. The only reply was a shot, striking his wife back of the ear and killing her instantly. He says his wife was on the front side of the bed. Do not know how she was lying at the time she awoke. Do not know whether it was a pistol or a gun. Says he has had no trouble with any man in America but one, named Joseph Suskeis, but has long since settled the difficulty. Saw the man, but through the smoke. I could not tell if he was a large or a small man. It seems from Masina's testimony that it would be impossible that his wife could be shot in the position in which she was lying unless she raised her head when the shot was fired. The whole thing is still wrapped in mystery, and will be for several days yet. The Coroner's jury adjourned until Saturday.

MADISON.

Land-Grant Decision—Correction—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 14.—Gov. Washburn having asked of the Attorney-General of Wisconsin a re-examination of the claims of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to land, in view of the recent opinion of the United States Attorney-General, he has given an elaborate opinion, to the effect that the Company was not entitled to the Governor's certificate for constructing sections of the land-grant road unless it complied with the conditions of the grant by building from Portage to Stevens Point, clearly showing that no other construction is consistent with the history and manifest purpose of legislation on the subject.

Up to this evening the Governor has received no such notice of the rejection of the St. Croix & Superior land-grant by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, as it was stated in a pretended dispatch, never sent from here, to the Milwaukee *News*. It is believed that the *News'* statement was inspired by the St. Paul managers, however, and it is calling out some very severe comments of the press and public men.

Two or three suspended sophomores of the State University having been ordered out of the rooms of the University buildings, which they had continued to occupy, various scholastic demonstrations of displeasure were made by sympathizing students last night.

Gov. Washburn expects to accept the invitation to attend the Chicago rebuilding jubilee.

SPRINGFIELD.

Changes in the School Law of Illinois—A Wager Adjudicated—Acting-Governor Early.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—The Hon. Newton Bateman, in a circular-letter states, the changes made in the School law by the last General Assembly to be: 1. From and after July 1, 1873, any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and passing the qualifications prescribed for men, will be eligible to any office under the General or Special School laws of this State. 2. The 2-mill State school tax is superseded by a direct appropriation of the specific sum of $1,000,000 annually, as a State fund for school purposes, to be raised by a general tax with other State revenues.

It will be remembered that these dispatches noted some time since that Hon. Charles Rice, of this city, had brought suit against Samuel Jones, also of this city, to recover $50, which he had as stake-holder in a bet, wherein Mr. Rice wagered that the Democrats would carry Indiana. Rice claimed the money on the election of Hendricks, and he obtained judgment before Judge McClernand for the amount of the stakes.

Senator Early reached here this morning, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Acting Governor. He signed a number of official papers to-day, and otherwise demeaned himself as a Governor should.

DETROIT.

Election Returns—Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—The official canvass at Lansing to-day gives Christiancy, for Chief Justice, 140,784, with 86 scattering, including 1 for Mrs. Goodsell; for Regents of the University, Edward C. Walker, 88,400; Andrew Climie, 88,771; Duane Doty, 52,032; Andrew M. Fitch, 44,439. There were 706 misprinted tickets for Walker, 50 for Doty, 4,288 for Climie, and 6,461 for Fitch. In addition there were 1,217 for the Temperance candidate, and 44 scattering.

In the Wayne Circuit Court this morning, the trial of Ella Fesdick, Rachel Barlow, and Ida Barlow, of Sumpter, charged with murder, was commenced. On Nov. 15, Mrs. Fesdick gave birth to a child, which it is alleged was subsequently strangled by the defendants.

LA SALLE.

Burglars at Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 14.—The residence of Thomas Graham, a laborer of this city, was secretly entered yesterday afternoon, and robbed of $700, which he had hidden under a trunk. Mrs. G. and a neighboring lady were in another part of the house when the robbery was committed.

The residence of D. B. Fox, a tobacconist of this city, was burglariously entered last night, and a valuable silver watch carried off. A gold watch hanging near the silver watch, belonging to Mrs. Fox, escaped the notice of the thief.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at South Bend.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 14.—A small stationary engine boiler, used to run the blast for E. J. Beech's foundry, exploded this afternoon at 5 o'clock, the boiler being carried into the air and some forty feet to the south, dropping through the foundry roof, killing instantly Louis Cazad, who was engaged in filling the cupola, and breaking a leg of Truman Buck, a lad of about 12 years. The engine was torn from the boiler, and hurled over buildings about 250 feet, a piece going about 500 feet, and through a window of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company. The boiler had no steam-gauge on, and no knowledge of the amount of steam at the time is had.

Fires.

AYLMER, Canada, May 14.—A fire to-day destroyed the O'Reilly Hotel, Hodgin's variety store and Hall's hotel. Loss, $25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 14.—About 10 o'clock last evening James Berry's residence, in the southern part of the town, took fire. Berry and family were in bed, and had a very narrow escape from being burned alive. Nothing was saved but one trunk. Partially insured.

John Miller's stove and tin store caught fire at 6:30 this evening, and but for timely discovery would have caused a large fire, as it is situated in a frame row.

Death of a Duelist.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—John B. Mordecai, one of the principals in the late duel, died to-night in great agony. The State law holds McCarty, the other principal, amenable for murder in the first degree, and the seconds, William L. Bohall, W. B. Tabb, W. R. Trigg, and J. S. Meredith as accessories before the fact. They will all be rearrested, and probably committed without bail, the crime being a capital one.

Reduction of Towing Rates on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

LASALLE, Ill., May 14.—Illinois River and Illinois and Michigan Canal men will be pleased to learn that the towing firm of Bronson & Co., commonly known as the Big Line, have reduced the price of towing from LaSalle to Bridgeport from $35 to $26.

Murder and Suicide in McHenry County.

ELGIN, Ill., May 14.—Robert Harrison, aged 70, a farmer living three miles west of Ringwood, McHenry County, on Sunday morning cut his wife's throat, and also his own, both being found dead by the neighbors on Monday. He made his will. Domestic troubles were the cause.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—PASSED DOWN—Props New York, Mary Jarecki and barge, Mayflower and barge and Champlain; barks S. V. R. Watson, and Cavalier; schrs Lucy Clark, Phenix, Pomeroy, York State, Avery, Tempest, W. F. Allen, Carrier, Northwest, C. P. Winch, Cameron, Nevada, and Gerrit Smith.

PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Pacific, Winslow, Fayette, and St. Clair; schr Schuylkill.

WIND—Northwest.

Sporting Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 14.—Forty of the best marksmen in Ontario commence a competition for the selection to the Canadian team for the Wimbledon Dutchess, at the Garrison Commons, to-day. The firing will continue three days, thirty shot per day, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The best fifteen aggregate scores will go to Ottawa, and meet an equal number from each of the other provinces, and the best twenty of these will constitute the teams. The Canadian team last year won the imperial challenge cup in competing with the volunteers of Great Britain, India, and the British Colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Philadelphia Base-Ball Club to-day defeated the Athletics in 13 innings, by a score of 5 to 4.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Base Ball: Mutuals, 6; Washingtons, 2.

AT IT AGAIN.

A German named Franz Dorre, a painter by trade, who recently immigrated to Chicago, from his fatherland, attempted to commit suicide in the saloon of Peter Mulmofer on Division street, near Sedgwick, at 11 o'clock last night, by cutting his throat with a razor. The saloon-keeper prevented him, by grasping his arm, as he was about to make the fatal gash. Dorn was somewhat intoxicated at the time. He was handed over to the police, and taken to the Larrabee Street Police Station. Cause of the attempt, no money and no work.

Burglars at Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., May 14.—Pickpockets robbed the furniture store of a German named Pambla of $325. They are following White's Great Eastern Circus, and were successful in Jackson in a larger sum. While one of the professionals engaged the proprietor's attention, his accomplice rifled the money-drawer. Several arrests were made, but nothing definite was ascertained as to the guilty parties.

BIRTHS.

SLATTWOOD—On Tuesday, May 13, at 313 Vine-st., Mrs. H. Slattwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GIBBS—MULFORD—At St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1873, by the Right Rev. Bishop Quintard, Mr. James S. Gibbs, of Chicago, and Mrs. Rowena Mulford.

BELL—SHERMAN—In this city, on 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Elwin L. Bell and Miss Frances Ella Sherman, eldest daughter of Gen. F. T. Sherman.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—May 14, Thomas Carroll, aged 25. Funeral to-day, the 15th, from 90 North LaSalle-st., at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

LODING—Wednesday, May 14, Hattie M., infant daughter of Charles S. and Katie A. Loding.

PATTERSON—May 13, at 6:20 p. m., Benjamin F. Butler Patterson, of pneumonia, infant son of W. R. and Belle Patterson.

COFFING—At his residence, on the 14th inst., Judge Churchill Coffing, late of Peru, Ill. Services on Thursday, at 3:30 o'clock, at 250 Michigan-av.

ORVIS—In this city, May 14, 1873, Wilford Deville, infant son of O. D. and Annie D. Orvis, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 23 days. Funeral from 747 Wabash-av., Friday, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m.

PRENDERGAST—At No. 101 Sampson-st., May 13, of progressive muscular atrophy, Thomas Prendergast, aged 18 years.

LYNCH—At No. 90 Ohio-st., May 13, of bronchitis, Martin Lynch, aged 4 months.

CARROLL—At No. 1091 Milwaukee-av., May 13, Andrew W. Carroll, aged 3 years. Accidentally drowned.

DILLON—At No. 714 South Halsted-st., May 11, of metro-peritonitis, Catherine Dillon, aged 35 years and 8 months.

MERRILL—At No. 232 Campbell-av., May 11, of puerperal fever, Elizabeth Merrill, aged 42 years.

BRYANT—At No. 31 O'Brien-st., May 14, of hemorrhage of the lungs, John Bryant, aged 31 years.

LUTKIN—On May 13, of peritonitis, P. C. Lutkin, in the 42d year of his age.

☞ Racine papers please copy.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva—10 Grand Quai.
In London—29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris—Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Crockery and Glassware.

12 crates W. G. Ware.
100 toilet sets (W. G.)
200 sets cups and saucers.
50 packages glass ware.

AT 10 OCLOCK.

Household Furniture.

Carpets and stoves, parlor and chamber furniture, wardrobes, marble-top bureaus and commodes, bedsteads, sofas, lounges, meat safes, chairs, rockers, mattresses, ice-chests, 75 walnut and oak extension tables (in white), 12 walnut chamber sets (in white), 6 walnut (new) chamber sets, with dressing case (in white), 100 spring beds.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

100 buggies and harnesses.

On Saturday, May 17, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MAchine; silver-plated, equal to new, in perfect order; cost $70; price, $25. Dwelling 7 East Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 134 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR SEWING-MAchines, both male and female, to call and examine the new Perkins Eureka Ruffler. It sells rapidly, and at a large margin. Agents wanted for every city and town in the United States. G. C. CHASE, General Agent, 150 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A ROAN HORSE, ON MAY 7, ON THE corner of Canal and Barber-sts., with a lump on his neck; high hip; a long, heavy tail, white stripe on his forehead. Can be found at 63 Catherine-st. by paying expenses.

FOUND—THE MAN THAT LEFT HIS POCKET-book, containing money and ticket, on the counter, at 139 Erie-st., can have it by calling for it.

FOUND—ON LASALLE-ST. A STORE KEY. CALL at No. 9, City Hall.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at 309 Cottage Grove-av., in meat market.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY HORSE. APPLY 85 DIXon-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER FOR SALE—ABOUT 30,000 FEET JOIST, also sidewalk lumber and square timber; also some brick; all cheap for cash, or will exchange for real estate. Apply F. E. WILSON, 77 South Clark-st., from 12 to 1.

100,000 BRICK FOR SALE AT $8 PER M DElivered. B. F. HEAD, 132 Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE, 272 MICHigan-av., near Twelfth-st. Furniture all new.

WANTED—LADIES TO SEE THE PARLOR BED, sofa and bed combined; also those having babies to take care of to see the parlor swing. 332 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO recognized the younger of two gentlemen in a Madison street stage (going east) last evening about 10 o'clock send her address, or note stating where an interview can be obtained, to X 4, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—MONDAY EVENING; COTTAGE Grove cars; 6 o'clock p. m. Please send address through Post-Office. W. W. W.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15,

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,
Straw Goods, Carpeting,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at 35 and 37 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Finest Carriage

IN CHICAGO.

A FRENCH CHARIOT, lined in Rich Crimson Satin, made in the best manner by Baldwin, of New York, and cost $3,800.
A BOSTON ROCKAWAY, first-class work.
A BOSTON FAMILY CARRYALL.
DOG CART, with Leather Shifting Top, Platform Pole, and Shafts.

HELD AS COLLATERAL, WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, on FRIDAY MORNING, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at Slade's Carriage Room, No. 33 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE,

Linen, China, Glass, Paintings, of a 12-roomed house, all new within the last six months, on the premises, No. 32 East Van Buren-st., on FRIDAY, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, without the slightest reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale

OF

Household Furniture,

On SATURDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at 35 and 37 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE,

May 20, 21 and 22.

The Entire Furniture of the Tremont House

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the Furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the

SLEEPING ROOMS,
DINING ROOM,
KITCHEN,
LAUNDRY,
BILLIARD-ROOM,
OFFICE.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000 and under $3,000, 6 months; over $3,000 and under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; over $5,000, 12 and 15 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The house will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. part with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent. JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

THE SALE

OF

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION,

WILL BE CONTINUED

At Store No. 948 Wabash-av,

Corner Twenty-first-st.,

This, Thursday, Afternoon and Evening, May 15, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, May 16,

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT,

With Elegant Grounds,

NO. 581 HUBBARD-ST.,

At Auction,

On Saturday Morning, May 24, at 10 o'clock.

House two-story frame, with brick basement; lot 50 feet front on Hubbard-st., by 217 feet deep on Wood-st. Grounds fitted up in splendid style. This property has been occupied for several years past by Frantz Arnold, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. TITLE PERFECT.

For information regarding the property apply to WILLIAM ANDREWS, Room No. 15, 152 LaSalle-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Carriages, Open Buggies, and Road Wagons, and 40 Sets Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

this morning at 10 o'clock, at 31 and 33 South Canal-st.,

by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

High Class Oil Paintings,

At No. 189 West Madison-st.

Commencing Saturday, May 17, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m.

This collection embraces many fine works by noted and reliable artists, such as

C. W. Knapp,	R. Wentworth,	Guillimine,
R. Fenwick,	Wm. Collins,	B. Muller,
O. Jacobson,	R. Eugene,	Hy. Boese,
A. White,	R. Shoner,	W. W. Boyle,
L. Dermouts,		

And other Celebrated Artists.

Paintings on exhibition Friday, May 16, and until day of sale, with catalogues.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for business use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing [illegible] cent interest, having from one to five years to run, amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of real estate will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 128 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 180 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.